

Apr. 25,

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## THE EXTREME LIMIT

ONE OF THE LATEST FLOWERS TO BLOOM IN THE FRIENDLY SHADE OF THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF IS A CANADIAN COFFIN COMBINE. THE AIM OF THE COMBINE IS TO GET BIGGER DIVIDENDS UPON THEIR INVESTMENTS BY CHARGING HIGHER PRICES FOR COFFINS. CANADIAN PEOPLE ARE NOW PURSUED THROUGH LIFE BY THE RELENTLESS TARIFF BARONS, BUT HENCEFORTH EVEN THE GRAVE IS NO ESCAPE. CAN ANYONE POSSIBLY IMAGINE THE STATE OF MEN'S CONSCIENCE WHEN THEY WILL DELIBERATELY ENGAGE IN SUCH GHOULISH WORK! AND YET OUR POLITICIANS UPHOLD THE TARIFF TO "BUILD UP A WELL-ROUNDED DOMINION!" WE WOULD SUGGEST THAT THE FINANCE MINISTER ILLUSTRATE HIS BUDGET SPEECH BY ELABORATING THE BEAUTIES OF THE COFFIN COMBINE.

JANUARY 1, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA



# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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THE word "Empire" is a guarantee that the material will give results not to be obtained by using any other plastering material.

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

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**The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited**  
WINNIPEG - CANADA

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Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel—equipped for both at no extra charge.

The recent award of Gold Medal at Budapest, Hungary, in open competition with the best engines of all countries is clinching proof that the Waterloo Boy leads the World in Construction, Power, Service and Durability.

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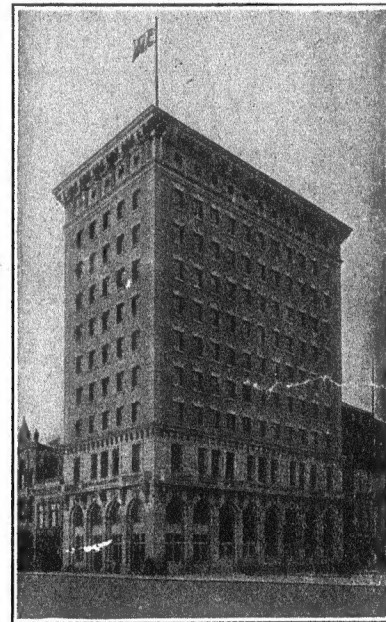
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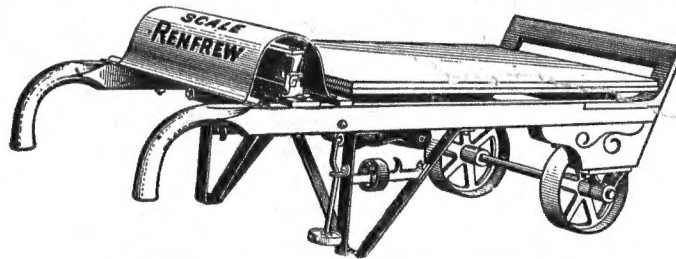
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## The Farm Scale that Saves Money for Farmers

# THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE



Guaranteed by the Canadian Government

- ☐ The Renfrew saves every cent of profit for the farmer on everything he sells by weight,—because of its absolute accuracy.
- ☐ It saves for him time and labor,—simply wheel the Renfrew to what you want to weigh.
- ☐ It saves for him because it is built to last,—and weighs everything from one pound to 2000 pounds.
- ☐ Does your scale do these things? If not, it is time to buy a Renfrew,—the farm scale built to suit your requirements.

## Mail Coupon for this Free Booklet

"The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming,—and how money is saved with the Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

MAIL

## The Renfrew Scale Company

Renfrew - Ontario

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Saskatoon - Western Distributing Co. Ltd.  
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Name

Address

The Renfrew Scale



We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

#### A WARNING TO MOTHERS

The White Ribbon Bulletin, a W. C. T. U. paper, published in North Dakota, has a recent article discussing the many preparations advertised for keeping babies quiet. After pointing out that some popular tonics are really liquor in disguise, the editor says:

Let us look at another class of nostrums, and one of the most heartless of all. I refer to the "baby killers" and here is a list of them:

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup—morphine.

Children's Comfort—morphine.

Dr. Frey's—morphine.

Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup—morphine and chloroform.

Dr. Grove's Anodyne for Infants—morphine.

Dr. Fowler's Strawberry and Peppermint—morphine.

Hooper's Anodyne, Infants' Brand—morphine.

Jadway's Elixir for Infants—Codein.

Dr. James' Soothing Syrup—Morphine.

Koepp's Baby's Friend—morphine.

Dr. Miller's Anodyne for Babies—morphine and chloral.

Dr. Moffet's Teething—powdered opium.

Victor's Infant Relief—Chloroform and Canabis Indica.

A goodly list of baby killers indeed. They are properly termed baby killers for they are all that and more. You will notice that they almost all contain opium or its alkaloids, while some contain chloroform, chloral and canabis indica—all dangerous drugs in the hands of the unskilled. Many a poor little infant has been quieted, but with the quietness which knows no awakening, by the unconscious hand of the one who gave it birth. It is a well recognized fact in medical practice that young children are peculiarly susceptible to the action of opium or its derivatives. So true is it that the qualified physician hesitates to prescribe these drugs for children, and seldom does unless he is able to supervise the administration himself or has a competent person in charge. In spite of this well known fact, it is permitted that these dangerous preparations be fraudulently advertised and placed on sale and the mothers of this state furnished the means of innocently poisoning their own off-spring. Yes, mothers, the soothing syrup will quiet your babies. We look upon the saloon keeper as having descended low in the business scale, but he is a prince along side of these purveyors of soothing syrups. This is strong language I am using, but I feel that I am not doing the subject justice. These are facts and not fancies, people. What do you think of it?

#### SEED GRAIN

We wish to advise all our readers that reduction of freight rates on seed grain will again go into effect on January 1, 1913, and continue until May 31. The reduced rate will be one-half of the regular rates, either on carloads or less. Many of you have first-class clean grain this year, good enough for seed. You can realize from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel more by selling it for seed than by marketing it in the usual manner. Let the other readers of The Guide know what you have advertising on it. For rates,

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI.

January 1st, 1913

Number 1

## Manitoba Convention Call

The tenth annual convention of the Grain Growers' association will be held in the City Hall, in Brandon, on January 8, 9 and 10, 1913. The convention will open at 9.00 a.m. for the registration of delegates, and the business will commence at 10.30. Every branch is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members, who will be entitled to vote for the election of officers and any questions that come up before the convention. Branches are also entitled to appoint any number of associate delegates, who will have the rights and privileges of the convention, with the exception of voting and introducing motions. Arrangements are made with railway companies for delegates and their wives to secure standard certificates on purchasing one full fare ticket to Brandon. If one hundred or more delegates are at the convention they will receive return ticket free. All delegates, whether regular or associate, are required to register their names, regular delegates submit their credentials and present their standard certificates for signature and endorsement of the secretary of convention, and this standard certificate must be presented to the railway agent at least ten minutes before the train on which they travel is due to leave. Railway fares of all regular delegates will be equalized as in former years. In order to take advantage of this equalization delegates must all register and leave their certificates with secretary on the first day. If proper arrangements can be effected a banquet will be given by the Grain Growers on Thursday evening. The toast list will comprise of transportation, manufacturers, agriculture and commercial interests, and sister organizations, to which representatives of those interests are expected to reply.

It is specially urged that delegates to the convention will as far as possible take advantage of single fare rate to bring their wives to the convention. The part of one evening will be given to a lady speaker, and if sufficient number of ladies attend the convention, a special meeting will be arranged for ladies the following day for the discussion of domestic and household organization. Although the programme is not yet definitely completed, it is expected that Wednesday evening will be devoted to public addresses on social and economic questions.

Thursday morning, the inspection of grain and sample market. Thursday afternoon, election of directors and discussions on resolutions relating to wider markets, lower tariffs and British preference. Thursday evening, banquet.

Friday forenoon, resolutions and discussion on resolutions dealing with direct legislation, single tax and co-operation. The time for each session not occupied by discussion on those special questions and Friday afternoon and evening will be devoted to other resolutions that delegates desire to bring before the convention.

The following motions will be discussed at the convention and are submitted to the branches for consideration so as to instruct their delegates.

"That we view with alarm the prevailing practice of the C.P.R. of periodically issuing stock shares to shareholders at a price largely below their market value, apparently without authority from Parliament or consent of the government, thus enormously increasing the capitalization of the road without providing any capital for extension, or betterments of its transportation facilities, furnishing a pretext for maintaining excessive freight charges for all time to provide interest on this inflated capital, and further, whatever justifications existed for granting aid to railways during the initial development of the country, it is our opinion that we have now reached a stage in the development of the country when necessary transportation facilities can be provided on a strictly commercial basis, without any form of aid from governments.

#### Reciprocal Demurrage

"That this meeting of the directors of the Grain Growers' association views with satisfaction the action taken by D. D. Campbell before the board of railway commissioners, with regard to railway demurrage as between the railway companies and the shipper, and believes that if the proposals of Mr. Campbell are conceded by the railways commission it would be an instalment of justice much appreciated by the shipper of farm produce in Western Canada. Whereas the operation of the farm is handicapped in Manitoba for need of sufficient suitable labor, both for the farm and home, and whereas it is reported that a plentiful supply of such labor and domestic servants is available in Britain, if the fares are advanced. Therefore be it resolved that this convention instruct the board of directors of the central association to establish a bureau for supplying farm laborers and domestic help to the members of the association, on an advanced fare basis, both on yearly engagements and short term engagements for the summer, also harvest help. And further, that the directors be authorized to make financial provision for the maintenance of the bureau and placing it on a self sustaining basis.

This is a very important resolution, and it is the desire of the board of directors that every branch discuss the proposal and make some suggestions to the convention how the bureau when established shall be maintained and financed.

Credential certificates for delegates will be sent to the secretaries in blank. If for some reason the certificates do not reach in time, give the delegates a certificate of identification signed by the secretary and they will be recognized by the credential committee.

R. McKENZIE,  
Secretary.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

We would urgently request that in sending money for subscriptions to The Guide our readers would avoid sending the actual cash as far as possible, as such letters are liable to be lost and there is no way of tracing them. It is safer to send postal notes, post office orders, express orders, or bank money orders, and, as these all leave a receipt with the sender, they can secure a refund in case the letter is lost. Please do not send checks unless they are payable at par in Winnipeg as we lose the exchange.

Sometimes in error we send a notice of expiration and request for renewal to a subscriber who is already paid up. We endeavor not to make such errors, but they do occur. We only ask that when such errors occur a postcard be sent to us pointing out the error and it will immediately be rectified.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

#### TO CELEBRATE PEACE

London, Dec. 22.—Few public movements in England have enlisted the approval and support of so large a number of prominent men as the plan for a joint international celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples.

The meeting held at the Mansion house in London, Wednesday, over which Earl Grey, the former governor-general of Canada, presided, was the first public announcement of the project on this side of the Atlantic.

The list of vice-presidents embraces one hundred names. Mr. Asquith, the prime minister, Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and eleven other members of the cabinet, head the list, followed by the principal members of the last Conservative ministry, Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionist party, and J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the labor party.

The church is represented by the archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, the heads of the various nonconformist Protestant bodies, and bishops of the Church of England, science and art by the chancellors of the universities, the heads of royal societies and various other important personalities in the domains.

The lord mayors and mayors of principal cities, the governors of many colonies, former colonial administrators, prominent among them Lord Cromer, the Earls of Elgin and Minto, and Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild and Lord Beresford, complete the list.

The general committee of supporters include many names prominent in literature, science, journalism, finance and commerce.

One of the projects of the English committee for this celebration is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the old home of the Washington family, which still stands in a good state of preservation. It is hoped also to place a bust of George Washington in Westminster Abbey.

#### LAND REFORM FOR ENGLAND

London, Dec. 24.—According to the National Weekly, the government is framing, on the results of Chancellor Lloyd George's private inquiry into the land system, a policy of land reform which will revolutionize the conditions of rural life in England.

A great political campaign will begin in January in support of this policy, which the Weekly says, will be the chief government plank in the next general election. It will constitute a great indictment of the present system, directly challenging the land owners in reference to their rulings with their employees. It is added that the chancellor's inquiry committee described the housing condition of the rural population as appalling and intolerable and recommends a minimum wage for agricultural laborers. A national grant will probably be demanded to establish a system of peasant proprietorship.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.—Colton.

He that opposes his own judgment against the consent of the times ought to be backed with unanswerable truths; and he that has truth on his side is a fool, as well as a coward, if he is afraid to own it because of the currency or multitude of other men's opinions.—Defoe.

No man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.



# MORE PROOF—STILL MORE PROOF

## NOT FULSOME PRAISE

Read the following letter from S. L. FRASER, Claresholm, Alberta

"It is a long time since I have written you in commendation of our wonderful paper 'The Guide.' At first I felt that you were just creeping along and needed to know that we were all in sympathy with your efforts. But the last few years your success has been so phenomenal that I looked upon The Guide as too great a thing to be praised, so I simply kept still and drank deeply from our fountain-head of knowledge. I read with pleasure and profit almost everything that you print and wait expectantly to see what treat you have in store for us next week.

How long will the greedy corporations try to carry on their bluff? It seems to me their days are numbered. The information The Guide is disseminating is bound to bear fruit in awakening the people to a sense of their right. One has only to attend a farmers' meeting now and contrast the discussions of subjects there with those of two or three years ago in order to see what a wonderful influence The Guide is having.

At first I was afraid that petty jealousies might arise and side track the Association from the splendid purpose with which it set out. But now these fears are passed away and I look upon our Association as an institution of fine principles which is bound to win out. An institution which is here to stay and set wrongs right. An institution which even such mammoth corporations as the C.P.R. will sit up and take notice of. Keep right after them on that melon cutting business. I think it is scandalous. When a band of robbers loot the bank and divide the spoils they are hounded for years by detectives until they are where they ought to be. Yet this band can loot the common people of millions of hard earned money and cut the melon in the name of the law, and still be looked upon as the first people of the land. I have more respect for the band who steals the melon in the face of the law, than the band who steals it by the use of the law. We can at least give them credit for taking chances. I love The Guide for the work it is doing. Don't get weary of well doing."



## Keeping the Wolf from the Door!

Good for you, old pard. That was a chopping blow. You certainly fixed him alright. You're putting up a plucky fight. Here's my best wishes—an' may ye serve the lot alike.

The encouragement and support the farmers of Western Canada extend to us is certainly fine. They realize that it is only by grim energy and resolute courage that we may move on to better things. The organized farmers are using The Guide as a club of truth to some purpose. We glory in a fair fight. Western farmers love a fighter, but hate a quitter. But here is the point:-

### Before the End of January

about 15,000 subscriptions will expire. We want all our readers to help us by sending in their renewals now before the rush commences. Do not wait until you get a notice to renew. By renewing their subscriptions before they expire our readers can save us all the trouble and expense of writing 15,000 letters during the next two months. The date on your label will tell you when your subscription is due.

### Take Advantage of this Splendid Offer

To give our readers a great saving over our regular price and do away with the bother of renewing every year we have decided to give them the benefit of the following greatly reduced rates:

One Year .....	One Dollar
Two Years .....	\$1.50
Three Years .....	2 00
Five Years .....	3.00

Show your appreciation by Mailing this Coupon today!

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Enclosed please find the sum of \$.....to renew my Subscription for One, Two, Three, Five years.

Please draw your pen through the number of years you desire the subscription to run

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
Province.....



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 1st, 1913

## PLEASE MARK YOUR BALLOT

Don't forget that the polls have not yet closed for The Guide Referendum. There are thousands of our readers who have not marked the ballot in our issue of December 11. We hope that every one of them will cut out the ballot on page 19 of that issue and send it to us at once. The polls will not close so long as the ballots are coming into our office at the rate they are now coming. There is plenty of time and we want all our readers to vote.

## WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE

One by one the foes of self-government by the people, instead of by the politicians, are being routed. Whenever an awakened public conscience calls for reforms, the reactionaries, the stand-patters, those who are thriving because of the existing order of things, try to delay progress with the old catch phrase, "It won't work." That is what they have been saying about Direct Legislation. Indeed it is the only "argument" left. The history of Oregon for the past ten years shuts the mouths of all these unbelievers in the power or the capacity of the common people to govern themselves. The Guide is fortunate in being able to present its readers with the plain statement of actual results of Direct Legislation in this progressive State. The writer, Dr. W. G. Eggleston, is recognized throughout the United States as one of the ablest exponents of Direct Legislation and allied topics on the continent. Not only by pains-taking study and wide travel is he qualified to speak of the problems and difficulties of government as we know it to-day, but by dint of hard fighting as well, as he has long been in the thick of the battle for the common citizen against the holders of special political or economic privileges. When he tells that Direct Legislation has actually proven all that was expected from it, and that none of the predicted evils have followed its adoption, this testimony of an eye-witness should count for more than the panicky wails of those who pretend that the loss of their own unjust privileges involves the whole country going to the dogs. A ten years' trial of Direct Legislation in Oregon, while no one pretends it has solved every difficulty, has at least done this much. It has put people in the way of curing their own social disorders instead of waiting for some heaven-sent leader to do everything for them. Direct Legislation has broken the power of the bosses. The political machines are almost ready for the scrap-heap and partisan bitterness is tottering into its richly-deserved grave. Direct Legislation has enabled the people to kill many obnoxious measures which their mis-representatives were trying to force upon them. By Direct Legislation the people have gained rights which the Legislature did not want to give them, such as the right of recalling unfaithful public officials, the right of home rule for towns and cities, and only recently the right of women to vote on the same terms as men. Oregon has pointed the way. If the people there can make a success of real self-government, we have faith enough in Canadians to believe they are equally capable. Saskatchewan bids fair to lead Canada in this reform. How long before the Prairie Provinces stand shoulder to shoulder for the unfettered rule of the people?

The British preparations for the celebration of 100 years of peace with the United States are in the hands of a large committee, including Premier Asquith, Bonar Law, the Archbishop of Canterbury and many others

of foremost rank. One of the means proposed to commemorate the occasion is the placing of a bust of George Washington in Westminster Abbey. This is a plan worthy of a broadminded people. But if such a scheme were proposed in Canada it would be branded as "disloyal"—particularly if it would be to the financial benefit of any of our jingoes to start such a cry.

## A SPLENDID SUGGESTION

It is a pleasure to find ourselves in hearty accord with the Winnipeg Telegram in its appeal to the Mayor of Winnipeg to appoint a capable commission to investigate the high cost of living in Winnipeg, and, if possible, to locate the causes and suggest a remedy. As the Telegram truly says, the cost of living, as well as rents, must come down. The solution of this problem in Winnipeg will also be a solution for every Western city and also to a very large extent for the rural West. Winnipeg depends upon the farming community of the West for its prosperity and, as The Telegram indicates, the proposed investigation will entail an investigation of agricultural conditions. We feel sure that the organized farmers will be very glad to assist any capable commission in every possible way to arrive at a correct solution of this difficult and vital problem. We trust that the Mayor of Winnipeg will see his way clear to adopt the suggestion of The Telegram.

## ANOTHER GIFT TO SPECULATORS

This life is full of surprises, but we must confess that the biggest surprise that has been sprung upon us for a considerable time was the announcement made in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, that he had decided to recommend Parliament to further extend the time for the location of South African Scrip for at least six months and possibly for a year. If an act is passed in accordance with the announcement of Hon. Dr. Roche, this will be the third extension of time to be granted, each extension being equivalent to the gift of many thousands of dollars to speculators at the expense of the farmers. The grant that was made to the veterans in 1908, was the right to 320 acres of land under settlement conditions, subject to the selection of the land being made by Dec. 31, 1910. It will be readily understood that an extension of the time in which the scrip might be located would increase its value, and each extension has, as a matter of fact, been followed by an increase in the price of scrip. The volunteers who were awarded the scrip in recognition of their services in the South African War, have not, however, received these increases in value, practically all of them having either taken up land or sold their rights before any extension of time was announced. The first extension was made in March, 1910, when Hon. Frank Oliver was Minister of the Interior. The bill was vigorously opposed by Conservative members, those who spoke in condemnation of the extension including Dr. Roche, now Minister of the Interior, C. J. Doherty, now Minister of Justice, Arthur Meighen and Glen Campbell.

The objections of these gentlemen were made on the ground that speculators, and not the veterans, would benefit, practically all the scrip not already located, being at that time in the hands of the speculators. Mr. Campbell, in the House of Commons, on April 5, 1910, said, "I think it is a shame to enable these men to enrich themselves at the

expense of the volunteers and of this country by changing the law in this way." Mr. Meighen, on April 26, 1910, said, "The very extension is an increment of the value that is now a possession of the people of Canada, and if this Act passes, that will go to the speculator. Why should the speculator get that for nothing? The principle is bad and cannot be defended." Dr. Roche also made a strong speech in opposition to the bill, which will be found in full on page 18 of this issue. In spite of this opposition, however, the extension was granted. As a result the price of scrip, which had been sold by veterans for from \$200 to \$500, went up in the hands of the speculators to \$1,200. Then when the extended time for location neared its end in December, 1911, the price fell to around \$800. On January 1, 1912, the unlocated scrip was just as worthless as confederate notes. But in March, 1912, Hon. Robert Rogers, after being waited upon, as he said by numerous deputations, secured the passage of a bill granting another extension till December 31, 1912. Did Hon. Dr. Roche, Arthur Meighen, Hon. C. J. Doherty and the other objectors, object again? Alas, they were silent. Hon. Frank Oliver protested for a while and then he gave up and the only member of the House who objected to the last was F. B. Carvell, from New Brunswick. And now Hon. Dr. Roche announces that still another extension is to be granted. The contentions which Dr. Roche made in 1910 are doubly strong to-day, and it is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to get the extension through the House without giving very good explanations for his change of front.

It is probable that the bill, like that passed a year ago, will contain a clause providing that substitutes appointed prior to January 1 shall not be entitled to any extension of time, and Dr. Roche may claim that only warrants still in the hands of volunteers, and not those which have been bought by speculators, will be affected. This clause, however, has not had that effect for the simple reason that warrants are sold in blank. Speculators have been dealing in scrip during the past year, and many of them made large profits as the result of the last extension, and the same thing, no doubt, will happen again. It is estimated that the small bunch of speculators who hold the South African scrip still unlocated will make approximately \$84,000 out of the extension. On the assumption that scrip had to be located by Dec. 31, 1912, as the law now states, buyers were offering \$700 each for the warrants, up to the time when Dr. Roche announced the further extension. There were then about 120 warrants on the market, which made their total value \$84,000. With another year, or even six months in which to locate, the warrants will no doubt double in value. A "pull" with the government is often worth a lot of money.

We notice in Industrial Canada that J. R. K. Bristol, Dominion appraiser and member of the Board of Customs, has been appointed manager of the tariff department of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, in succession to R. W. Breadner, who has gone back into the employ of the government. There seems to be unrestricted reciprocity in men between the government and the Manufacturers' association. We would suggest that the Customs Department be handed over to the Manufacturers' Association. They would, no doubt, be willing to operate the department free of charge, and thus save considerable expense, while the results would be about the same as now.



### CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION

Throughout the protectionist press in Eastern Canada, editorial articles and anonymous letters are continually appearing which declare that the Western farmers are extraordinarily prosperous. They figure that wheat growing is a very profitable business and that the farmers are also becoming wealthy through the increase in the value of their land. This claim is supported by a statement to the effect that 25,000 Western farmers are spending the winter abroad. The aim of these articles is to arouse antagonism among the farmers of the East against the farmers of the West. The protectionist manufacturers, who control most of the protectionist newspapers, are seeking for more tariff favors. They know they cannot get any assistance from the West and are, therefore, anxious to stir up animosity amongst the Eastern people against the low tariff Western farmers. Naturally, this kind of reading matter being continually served up to the Eastern farmers will have an effect, as most of them do not get the actual facts of the case. The situation is growing dangerous on this account. As a matter of fact these false notions about the prosperity of the Western farmers are also being encouraged from Western sources. The railway companies, the big land companies, the mercantile establishments, the leading newspapers, and the provincial and federal immigration authorities are encouraging this idea of the tremendous prosperity of the West. In many cases they are assisted by the farmers who believe it is their duty to boost the country regardless of facts and results. The aim of all these institutions is to get more people into the country, so that their business will increase. In plain English this story of Western prosperity so far as it emanates from the West is spread for the purpose of securing more people, through immigration, to be exploited. These same stories are now being seized upon by the protectionists of the East to set all Eastern Canada against the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The sentiment is being encouraged throughout the East that the wealthy Western farmers are selfish and greedy and in their demand for lower tariff, lower freight rates and better economic conditions, are determined to ruin the industries of Eastern Canada and thus injure the Eastern farmers. The protectionist press at the command of the manufacturers is thus carrying on a campaign to set the East against the West. If the Eastern farmers could know the actual conditions in the Prairie Provinces they would not be so easily misled. This year's crop though a large one, has not been generally profitable to the farmers because of very low prices, financial stringency, large increases in ocean freights and unsatisfactory weather conditions. Thousands of farmers have this year received from 40 to 60 cents a bushel for their wheat after hauling it anywhere from 10 to 40 miles to the elevator. By the time the cost of threshing, the dockage, the cost of hauling and other charges were eliminated from the net returns of this wheat, the farmer did not make ordinary day wages, let alone any return on his investment. The story of 25,000 wealthy farmers from the West spending their winters abroad is a miserable and intentional falsehood. Possibly 1,000 or 2,000 farmers at the most have returned to their old homes in the United States, Ontario or the Old Country to spend Christmas with their own people. In the majority of cases the farmers could not afford the trip and have been saving up for it for several years, because they want to see their parents again in this world. It is true there are some wealthy landlords who pass as farmers who are able to make a three months' tour during the winter. But they are not the farmers who are suffering from present conditions. It is true also that there

are possibly 2,000 or 3,000 automobiles owned by the farmers in Western Canada, which is hardly proof of the general affluence. We make the statement advisedly that not 25 per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada in the past five years have made interest and wages out of their actual farming operations. We believe the time has come when the Western farmers in self defence must publish the actual conditions in this country, if not they are going to be sacrificed by the handful of Special Interests in Toronto and Montreal, who control the eastern press and dictate our national fiscal policy. If the Western farmers do not take steps to have the actual conditions placed before Parliament, and the Western people generally during the present winter, they will have a millstone hung around their necks that it will take 25 years to unloose. It might be expected that some of our Western Members of Parliament would take a hand in correcting these wholesale misrepresentations that are being made in the East. Our Western members should know the actual conditions and should not be afraid to tell them, but we will venture that it will be left for the people themselves to do that necessary work.

### DECLARES STOCKMEN INSANE

In its issue of Dec. 28 the Winnipeg Telegram has a long and carefully prepared article dealing with a large number of shipments of Canadian cattle to Chicago during the present season. The claim of this article is that these shippers have actually lost money, and the Telegram concludes its article with this statement:

"The argument that cattle shippers of Western Canada have been injured by the defeat of reciprocity will not stand the test of examination."

Yet the whole article in the Telegram is a conclusive proof that the above statement is false. The Telegram admits in some cases that the shipper profited by sending his cattle to Chicago, but claims that in other cases there was a small loss after paying freight, duty, and allowing for extra shrinkage. Yet for the sake of argument, by taking the figures in the Telegram and eliminating the 27½ per cent. duty every shipper would have made a big profit. Thus the Telegram admits that free trade in cattle would have been profitable to Western Canadian stockmen. But even with conditions as they are it will be a remarkable revelation to these shippers that they have lost money where they thought they were gaining. Hundreds of steers have been shipped to Chicago and sold for as high as \$10 per hundred-weight, where they could only have secured from \$5 to \$6 in Winnipeg. The whole article in the Telegram has the appearance of being prepared by the little group of men who control the cattle trade in Western Canada. If the Telegram succeeds in convincing the farmers that free trade in cattle, which would allow them to take advantage of the Chicago market which has been about 66 per cent. higher than the Winnipeg market, will cause them a loss, then we will take off our hat to the Winnipeg Telegram. Any newspaper can juggle figures when paid for it, but to prove that our leading stockmen are lunatics will require further proof.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE FIND FAVOR

Those who believe that the franchise should be extended to women on equal terms with men, will be very much interested in the discussion which occurred on this question in the Saskatchewan Legislature recently. Practically every member of the Legislature, regardless of party, approved of the principle. There was, however, a general feeling that it would not be wise to grant the franchise to the women in Saskatchewan until the women themselves expressed a desire to have the franchise. It practically now is in the hands of the women

to secure a ballot in Saskatchewan if they want it. With such a feeling prevailing in the Legislature there is no doubt if the women make it evident that they desire the right to vote it will be extended to them. At the same time, if the legislators are as firmly convinced of the justice of woman suffrage as they claim to be their excuse for delay is a weak one. Slavery would still be flourishing had not men who believed in justice taken action without waiting for an uprising among the slaves. But the legislators are the men who rule and if they have decided upon this rather amusing excuse for neglecting their duty then the women should act. There are several ways in which the women could express their desire. They might do it through organization and the circulation of petitions, the petitions in this case to be signed by women only, over twenty-one years of age, as the Legislature takes the stand that the men are as a whole in favor of the principle. Much good work might also be done by the women of Saskatchewan setting forth their views in letters addressed to the Premier of the province. There is no doubt but that the women of Saskatchewan will within a few years cast their ballots the same as the men. The Saskatchewan government is dealing with several most commendable pieces of progressive legislation and is in this respect setting the pace for the other provinces of Canada. Even the strongest advocate of reform, however, realizes that it is dangerous for any government to enact legislation in advance of the intellectual progress of the people. The fact that the Saskatchewan Government has recognized the progressiveness of the people of Saskatchewan is one of the best possible tributes to the value of the educational work which the organized farmers are carrying on in that province.

"Who are supreme, the Government or the Canadian Pacific Railway?" asked Geo. T. Somers, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, also president of the Sterling Bank of Canada and of other concerns, when a new instance of the Canadian Pacific Railway's disregard for authority came to light. Mr. Somers thinks it is time the rulings of the Railway Commission had some finality, so that the railways might not go on for years disregarding their rulings under pretext of appeals and counter appeals. Western farmers have been saying the same thing for years, but they did not attract the publicity of front page head lines in the Toronto papers. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway has tramped on the toes of the Toronto millionaires, let us hope that their protest will do more good than those of the thousands of western farmers who have had the Canadian Pacific on their backs for the past twenty years.

Financial brokers and real estate agents who are making fat profits by handling British funds invested in Canada, are making a great fuss over Mr. Lloyd George's attempt to collect income tax on the profits which British residents are making in this country. We are sorry indeed for the poor British investors, but why do not our Canadian governments do the taxing instead of leaving it to Lloyd George? As far as profits on real estate are concerned, every dollar that outside speculators make is a dead loss to Canada.

If one of our Western Members of Parliament would place before the House of Commons the actual conditions in the Prairie Provinces he would be doing excellent work. It would be an eye-opener to the Eastern Members, and it would also bring down upon his head the condemnation of all those interests who are exploiting the people of the West. But it will be done some day and to the lasting good of Canada as a whole.



# People's Power in Oregon

By W. G. Eggleston, of Portland, Ore.

Direct Legislation by the Initiative and Referendum is not a tool or machine for turning things upside down, but a political tool by which the people may turn their public business right side up. Where politicians rule we find public affairs in private hands; where the people rule we find public affairs in the hands of the people.

The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum is not an admission that representative government has failed, but an honest admission that misrepresentative government is a failure as far as the public welfare is concerned, and it indicates that the people are determined to have representative government. Direct Legislation is a method by which the people can represent themselves directly if they are betrayed, or if their interests are neglected by the men chosen to represent them.

It is not true in any sense that Direct Legislation abolishes the Legislature, nor is it a substitute for legislation by elective lawmakers. It does not interfere with any legitimate or constitutional function of the Legislature, nor does it substitute legislation by the "ignorant masses" for legislation by "experts." Mere election to a legislative body does not make a man an expert. Anyone who knows anything of legislative bodies knows that experts are very rare in legislatures.

## Oregon Was a Corrupt State

Previous to 1902 Oregon was one of the very corrupt States in the United States. Legislation was largely controlled by corrupt political machines financed by public service corporations and holders of special privileges. Seldom did the voice of the people penetrate into the halls of legislation. The wishes of the people were ignored. To a large extent that condition has been changed by Direct Legislation. It is true that the legislature has not been made truly representative—and it probably will not be truly representative until the members are elected by proportional representation; but Direct Legislation has given the people a direct and powerful voice in the management of their public business; it has enabled them to veto unwise and vicious legislation and to enact needed laws when the legislature failed in its duty. Yet in no respect has the legislature been hampered in the discharge of its duty.

It is significant that unfavorable criticisms of Direct Legislation and its effects in Oregon do not come from the people nor from men who are "experts" in legislation, but from reactionary newspapers, from the men who formerly had political influence and power because of their connection with the political machine, and from corporation lawyers who are no longer able to direct or control legislation. These forces for evil have done what they could to make Direct Legislation unpopular, to cripple it, to make it ineffective; and they have not hesitated to do all in their power to confuse issues and to deceive the people. That they have, as a rule, signally failed is proof that the people are neither blind nor ignorant and that the "composite citizen" takes an intelligent interest in his public business.

What have the people of Oregon done to show that they may trust themselves and be trusted to look after their legislative affairs when the legislature neglects its duty? One of the crying needs of the State was a method by which the people could be freed from machine rule in the nomination of candidates for public office. The political nominating convention was a mere tool in the hands of the political machine. The voters were not consulted in the matter of nominating candidates. Each of the two larger parties was controlled by a party machine, and these two machines were under the control of a big machine financed and controlled by public service corporations and holders of special privileges.

## Power of Machines Broken

After the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendment, a direct primary nominations law was prepared by some legislative experts who were not members of the legislature and was taken to the legislature of 1903 with the request that it be passed. It was not given even courteous consideration. Then it was placed on the ballot by initiative petition, and the voters enacted it by a large majority. It has fairly stood the test of nine years. It was drawn by about a dozen of the ablest lawyers in Oregon, but the so-called "experts" in the legislature refused to have anything to do with it. Its first effect was to paralyze the political machine. It is not perfect, but is a step to better things. It may be regarded as an intermediate step between the old rule of the political machine and a new order, which will come in the future, under which we shall have the short ballot and real majority elections by preferential voting in the case of an office to be filled by one person.

In 1905 the draft of the Oregon Corrupt Practices Act was taken to the legislature, which scornfully rejected it as the legislature of 1903 rejected the

out including Direct Legislation and "proclaim" it without permitting the people to vote on it. Moreover, it was shown that the cost of such a convention would be not less than \$250,000—a sum sufficient to more than pay all the expenses of Direct Legislation for twenty years. That alone is a sufficient answer to those who complain of the possible expense of Direct Legislation.

## Home Rule for Towns and Cities

Another valuable amendment adopted in 1906 was the one giving cities and towns the power to amend their charters, or adopt new charters, without asking the consent of the legislature. That was an application of the principle of home rule, and it abolished the custom, long prevalent in Oregon, of making city charters the trading stock of political factions and machinists in the legislature. At the same election the people, extending the principle of people's power and home rule, applied the Initiative and Referendum to all local, special and municipal laws. That gave self-government to cities and towns in so far as local matters are concerned.

Five important initiative measures were adopted in 1908: the recall of public officials; the law instructing legisla-

gon, no man who does his duty need fear the recall, and the public servant who does not do his duty should not be permitted to remain in office.

In 1910 the number of measures submitted to popular vote in Oregon was 32. Of that number, 19 were on the ballot because the legislature was inefficient. Legislative efficiency would reduce the number of measures to probably not more than ten every two years.

Of the 37 measures on the ballot in 1912, at least 25 were due to legislative inefficiency. In 1910 the legislature itself submitted six measures to the people, and five of the six were rejected. One law enacted by the legislature was held up by the referendum and rejected by a vote of 71,500 to 13,100—a vote which indicates that the legislature did not represent the people of Oregon when it enacted that law.

In the same way, the votes on two of the measures approved by the voters in 1910 show that by its refusal to act on those measures the legislature did not represent the people. One was an employers' liability law. For several years the legislature had "jockeyed" with that matter, and after vain appeals for a fair law, the State Federation of Labor initiated a law based upon the principle, "immunity from injuries rather than damages." The labor unions are not strong in Oregon, but that law was approved by a majority of 22,300, which was a rebuke to the legislature for its negligence. Again, in Oregon, as in other States, the courts and litigants were seriously hampered by legal technicalities that interfered with the administration of justice. Year after year the matter had been brought to the attention of the legislature, which neglected to act. To remedy the matter, an amendment was proposed permitting three-fourths of a jury to render a verdict in civil suits, simplifying appeals to the Supreme Court and minimizing technicalities. The people adopted the amendment, and thus cut a bale of red tape.

## People Are Careful

The fact that only nine of the 32 measures submitted to the people in 1910 were approved shows that the voters exercise care and discrimination in voting upon measures. I say this notwithstanding the fact that the voters rejected two measures in which I was much interested. After having reported ten sessions of legislatures in different states, I believe the people exercise more care and discrimination than do members of American legislative bodies when they vote upon measures.

Of the 37 measures submitted to popular vote this year, 26 were rejected. Equal suffrage was approved, this being the seventh time it has been voted on since 1887. The legislature submitted six amendments to the constitution, and five of them were rejected. One of the rejected measures was designed to cripple Direct Legislation. There were, in fact, two amendments designed to cripple Direct Legislation, one being submitted by the legislature and one by initiative petition. They were called "majority rule" measures, and provided that an actual majority of all voters voting at an election must vote in favor of a measure in order that the measure be approved. In other words, it was proposed to count as voting "No" all those who fail to vote on the measure. That is, if a total of 140,000 votes are cast at an election, then a measure fails of adoption unless 70,001 votes are cast for it, even though not more than 500 votes are cast directly against it. Both those so-called "majority rule" amendments were rejected. While I was much interested in two of the measures that were rejected, I must admit that the voters used great care and discrimination in marking their ballots. The more I see of legislative action by the people the more do I admire the intelligence with which they

(Continued on Page 18)



SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON HIS LAST POLITICAL CAMPAIGN  
On his left stands Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

bill for the direct primary law; but it was placed on the ballot by initiative petition in 1906, and by their majority in favor of it the people said that the "experts" in the legislature had misrepresented them in refusing to consider it. The Corrupt Practices Act is based largely on the British and Canadian acts. It needs amending, and if the legislature refuses to make the needed amendments then the people will be asked to amend it. There is no disposition on the part of the advocates of Direct Legislation to deprive the legislature of an opportunity to do the people's work.

In 1906 the provision of the State constitution permitting the legislature to call a constitutional convention without the consent of the people was amended, through the initiative, by prohibiting the legislature from calling such a convention without submitting the question to popular vote. The wisdom of that amendment was shown in 1909, when the legislature submitted to the voters the matter of calling a constitutional convention. The proposal was rejected by a substantial majority because there was no need for a constitutional convention and because there was reason to fear that a convention would draft a constitution with-

tors to elect the people's choice to the United States Senate, an amendment permitting the election of members of the legislature by some method of proportional representation, but not specifying the method; the corrupt practices act, already mentioned, and an amendment requiring indictments to be made by grand jury. As showing the reactionary character of legislators—of "representatives" who do not represent the people—within less than four months after the voters had said, by ballot and by an almost two-to-one vote that they wanted the principle of proportional representation in their constitution, the legislature submitted an amendment to make proportional representation impossible. The voters rebuked that insolence by giving a good majority against the legislature's proposal.

## Recall of Officials

The fact that the people of Oregon have the power to recall any public officer elected by them has been used in some quarters as an argument against Direct Legislation. It is claimed that this is a dangerous power to place in the hands of the people, and that it will be abused. But, as has been said by a member of the Supreme Court of Ore-



# Protection in Canada

By Dr. Andrew Macphail, of McGill University

(In the *International Free Trade League Magazine*)

Protection in any country is a government of the government. It creates a class bound together by self-interest alone, armed at all points and ready for instant action against any party which threatens to curtail its privileges. It is without political creed, without principles, without private or public honor, unless indeed the mutual fidelity of a band of mercenaries may be considered as an honorable sentiment.

This power to destroy a government which is suspected of designs upon the system was never so clearly displayed as in Canada on September 21, 1911. In 1896, the Conservative party went to pieces by internal dissensions. For eighteen years it had governed the country with the consent and aid of the protected interests, until it became to be of any further service. The Liberals, who, at a convention in 1893, declared themselves hostile to protection, were returned to power. Nothing could be more specific than their formal profession, "that the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it had been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations; that it has decreased the value of farm and other landed property; that it has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few; that it has impeded commerce; that in these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force; that the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to the country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people; that to this end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government; that it should be so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities

of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States." And yet, although the Liberals remained in power until the year 1911, the best they were allowed to do was to reduce the tariff by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. At the same time, by the free use of subsidies and the enactment of "anti-dumping" laws, the apparent reduction was really an illusion. The surrender to the protected interests is known in Canadian politics as the "betrayal of 1896."

## Farmers' Revolt

At length the farmers of the West broke out into revolt. They demanded that the government seek free entry of the natural products into the United States, even at the cost of admitting similar products free into Canada. At the same time, the consumer in the United States, oppressed by the high cost of living, demanded of their own government that Canadian food should be admitted free of duty. Accordingly, on January 26, 1911, identical schedules were submitted concurrently to the House of Representatives in Washington and to the House of Commons in Ottawa. After much discussion the schedule was accepted by the American Senate; but the opposition in the Canadian Parliament was so violent that the government decided to dissolve and appeal to the people.

They had every reason to assume that the appeal would be successful. For fifty years, namely, from 1846 to 1896, Canada had made a continuous effort to gain entrance into the markets of the United States. Both parties made "Reciprocity" their policy. It had a place even in the tariff law itself and elections were won upon the issue. It cannot then be affirmed that the idea of an enlarged trade with the United States was unfamiliar to the electorate; nor had anyone suggested that such trade, even under a formal treaty, was undesirable or fraught with national

peril. The measure was conceived solely in the interests of the United States. The intent was that the people of both countries should, as in the past, purchase goods where they pleased, and pay to themselves such duties as seemed good to them. Although this legislation happened to be concurrent, each community was free to adopt or reject the proposal, and after it had been accepted, to terminate it summarily for any reason or for no reason at all.

## The Rulers' Dictum

There was one factor, however, which the government did not fully reckon. It was this imperium in imperio, the Protective system. The government was careful not to touch its interests, and left the schedule entirely free from any manufactured article except agricultural implements, on which the duty was reduced by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But the alarm was sounded. It was contained in an address to the electors by a manufacturer who, on a previous occasion, had declared himself to be an "ardent protectionist." "This agreement," he declared, "if ratified, spells the ultimate downfall of Protection in Canada." "There is to be Free Trade," he protests, "for half the community, and Protection for the other half." How long, think you, can such conditions last? Will the farmer consent to go on paying protection prices for what he consumes?

That was the head and front of the opposition to the proposal, namely, to postpone the ultimate downfall of Protection in Canada. Everything else was subsidiary and merely a question of method. The naked truth is that the government was defeated by the charge that all who dared to support it were, in posse or in esse, disloyal. And this monstrous stigma, that loyalty to the King is inseparable from loyalty to protection has been affixed to the 616,948 persons who voted for the measure and formed 48 per cent. of the electorate. But the simple ruse succeeded, so that

now, the farmers, who, for the past forty years, have been paying "Protection prices" by being forbidden to buy in the United States, are now forbidden to sell, although they form 70 per cent. of the community.

## The Loyalty Bogey

With one voice an organized cry was raised from the Atlantic to the Pacific that freer trade meant annexation to the United States, that we were "selling our birthright for a mess of pottage," that we were about to become "hewers of wood and drawers of water," "satellites" of Washington, and "pensioners" for a short existence upon the mere whim of the United States. And yet, when the people come to realize that their dearest emotions were played upon by fears which had no foundation, by hatreds and fantasies which were fabricated for a base purpose; when, in short, they come to suspect that they were made the victims of a delusion, they will look with fresh eyes upon any proposals for freer trade which may be submitted to them.

The whole incident proclaims the truth that the fundamental objection to a protective system is not the dissemination of the delusion that internal competition will regulate prices, that trusts and combines lead to efficiency, that the money which circulates in the home market is more desirable than money which comes newly from the foreigner, that a tax which is paid to a manufacturer is as useful as if it were paid in to the public exchequer; not even the excellent argument that it paralyzes industry, leads to the corruption of public life, the silencing of the press, the degradation of Parliament, the debasement of the law courts, and the debauching of society; but that it hands over the legislative and executive functions of the government to a hard and selfish class which is actuated, not by any desire for the public good, but solely by the greed for pecuniary gain.

# The Mail Bag

## AGAINST THE CONTRIBUTION

Note.—The following letter, giving the other side of the naval question, appeared in the *Toronto News* of December 12:—

It has been said that there are two sides to every question. Bearing this in mind, and having just read carefully your extended report of Mr. Borden's speech, it occurs to me that it might be useful to present to your readers the "other side" of the question. I have neither the time nor the inclination, at present, for any extended presentation of the case; I shall therefore merely offer a few general remarks which may suggest fruitful lines of thought to those so disposed.

1. The contribution towards naval defence which Mr. Borden has proposed is based, first, upon the fact that Great Britain's supremacy at sea is being challenged or threatened; and, secondly, upon the assumption that such supremacy must be maintained at all costs. In this connection I submit the following thoughts: Is not Great Britain's determination to dominate the seas, together with her refusal to agree to the proposal made at the last Hague Conference that private property at sea shall be immune from capture during war, the main cause of Germany's naval activity, which, I take it, is the cause of Britain's "extraordinary" naval program? Further: Is it desirable that British supremacy at sea shall be maintained? Does it not savor of an arrogance that is bound to provoke resentment and reprisals? Further: Is it possible to maintain such supremacy, even with the aid of the so-called "Over-

seas Dominions?" Further: What escape is there from the terrible and rapidly increasing burden involved in vast modern armaments but a disposition, on the part of so-called Christian nations to display a little Christian spirit at great international conferences, and, if necessary, make some sacrifices for the cause of peace and disarmament? Is it either desirable or possible that the British Empire, by superior brute force, shall overawe the rest of the world and compel peace? Is there anything either in history or in human nature to justify or make possible the realization of such a dream? Our proposed contribution towards the Imperial—or, to be more accurate, the British navy, is being justified as advancing the cause of world peace. I question whether it will not be regarded as an offensive and arrogant taunt; and, further, whether it is in human nature to quail before the implied threat. I question further whether there is one iota of Christian spirit exhibited in the whole business.

2. Important considerations for all the Canadian people arise out of the fact that the proposed \$35,000,000 will be paid out of the Federal Treasury and hence collected mainly by tariff imposts. The increased demand for funds will have to be met by an increased supply, which must either be borrowed or raised by taxation. If borrowed the interest must be paid forthwith and the principal in due time, if raised by taxation then the Government has a logical argument for hoisting the tariff or so levying duties as to secure a maximum revenue. Those who benefit from tariff protection will there-

fore find, in the naval contribution, a source of double satisfaction—the satisfaction of national pride or, if you like, patriotism; and the further quite unique satisfaction of discovering that the naval contribution, instead of increasing their taxes, puts from 50 to 100 millions in their pockets. Under these circumstances the Canadian farmer who will have to pay not only a large share of the 35 millions, but also thereby deposit—quite incidentally—a much larger sum in the pockets of "Big Business," the Canadian farmer, I say, may be excused if he does not join very lustily with certain "prominent" "business" men in protesting his devotion to the "Glorious Empire of which we form a part." As to his genuine loyalty to British institutions and the Motherland, his record and his acts speak loudly enough. I trust that you will find space in your paper for the publication of this letter.

W. C. GOOD.

Brantford, Dec. 11, 1912.

## WOULD GO INTO POLITICS

Editor, Guide:—A great many letters have appeared in *The Guide* lately, on one subject and another—some mere rot, some very good. But why all this talk and bluster? Surely some action is needed, now, and at once. Some of our wise leaders throw up their hands and say keep out of politics. Why? Probably could we have a look at the Liberal and Conservative expense accounts we would find the answer there. It's funny, for the farmers to talk politics it spells ruin, to others spoils. Fellow farmer, burn that bungalow and go into politics heart and soul if you ever expect to

better your condition. You may pay your dollar dues till doomsday, as you are doing it now, and the only result will be that you will show those interests who know the value of political organization how weak and easily led you are. Let *The Guide* throw its columns open to a discussion on the methods of grading the farmers' grain. A few kernels of smut, a few oats, a few weeds, so on, in your wheat—result—probably rejected. Who are the judges for the farmers' products; are they farmers? It's so framed that it is almost impossible for the farmers of the West to raise No. 1 Hard wheat or oats. A little while back a survey board was appointed for Calgary, two of the members were former farmers, the rest from the Board of Trade, Calgary. Is this justice? There is no other class of manufacturers who call in outsiders to tell them what their standard of manufacture shall be except farmers. I believe, Sir, should we set about to remedy those evils we would gain something for the people now alive instead of chasing some of the will-o-wisp fads that have been advocated, which may be finally adopted a hundred years after we are dead. Fellow farmers, cease asking. Demand an honest deal, go heart and soul into your subject, make it a point that your vote counts. You may be called an agitator, but even so, you stand a chance of enjoying some benefits while you are yet alive.

AUSTIN DRONEY.

Holden, Alta.

## SPECULATOR AND FARMER

Editor, Guide:—I see in your paper, *The Guide*, that you are advocating the Single Tax. As we now have the Single



Tax we find that our taxes on land are getting very high. Last year my tax was \$45, this year it is \$60 per quarter section. The taxes on the lots in town are put up so high that it does not pay to have a lot. A man here sold four lots for \$5 because it did not pay to keep them, the tax is so high. I have a five acre lot and the assessor put the value on it up to \$1500. I could not sell it for \$500, and the tax was \$52. It looks to me as if the government will soon get all the land back again.

What could we do? We all think that the taxes are getting very high on our land, and the store-keeper pays no tax on his stock.

Yours very truly,  
M. HILLERUD.

Clareholm, Alta.

Note.—From this letter it appears that the taxation of land values is operating very successfully in Clareholm. Speculators, of whom our correspondent is one, are finding it unprofitable to hold idle land in the town and are thus prevented from getting profits which they do nothing to earn. On the other hand, those who desire to build homes, cultivate gardens or go into business will be able to purchase land cheaply, and since there are no taxes on buildings or stocks, they will be relieved of part of the burden of taxation. This clearly will encourage industry in Clareholm. Does Mr. Hillerud not consider that it is better to encourage home building, business and industry, than to encourage real estate speculation? So far as the taxes on farm lands are concerned, our correspondent, if he is a farmer, is on the other side of the fence. Whatever taxes he pays he gets the benefit of them in schools, roads and other public services, and the speculator who holds vacant land pays just as much towards these as the adjoining farmer. In addition, if the taxes are so high as to compel the speculators to sell their vacant land, the farmers of the locality will be able to buy land for their children at a more reasonable price. The taxation of land values prevents the land speculator making easy money at the expense of the land user.—Editor, Guide.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Editor, Guide:—As I come from a country where women franchise on equal terms with men has been an established fact for years, discussion on this topic appears to me rather ancient. In Norway there is nothing to prevent women occupying seats in Parliament as well as in any other institution, when they qualify themselves for it.

Some of the remarks passed in letters to your paper seem hardly to be up to the standard of men. In your issue of December 11 Mr. Thomas C. Robson says:—

"Of number 8 I should say that female suffrage is the maddest of all mad fads of this age. From the earliest times women have shown a great want of judgment. Even when Mother Eve (the fairest of her daughters) was given the best man ever made, she chose a devil for her confidant, and treated the salvation of her race as a matter of a bargain counter, vainly deciding that she could get something better than Paradise from the advance agent of the other shop."

Thomas C. Robson, is it your intention or wish to apply this to the mother who reared you?

HENRY SORENSEN.  
Strathmore, Alberta.

#### OLD FRIENDS HEARD FROM

Editor, Guide:—As it is 3 years since I wrote for "me and Sally" which you were kind enough to print in the Christmas number and no reports from Dolfin ever appeared in the guide now I thought I would write you another letter and let you know that there was another meeting in Dolfin yesterday held by the Grane Groers.

First of all let me say there was a meeting for choosing a reve and counsilers and the new reve is Jim Norton a good grane groer and nobody is against him and also Billy Durson a grate reeder of the Guide is a new counsiler but in sifting where there is no grane groers there is fewer galeshins running against one another and after that, the won elected will be against everybody in his ward or vice versa. (thats some forin lingo)

Well, the meetin looked like as if it were all over as there was no galeshins there to make speeches and Mr. McKenzie and a Mr. Burnel was there for the grane groers and I thought now we'll here sum cents, but it was not to B, first one started to chu the rag about ditches and roads and then another till haf wur sick ov it and lots ov them mad and this

was after the new menwur lected by aklamathum Mr. Editer and Mr. McKenzie there listening insted of tellin them sumthin they didnt no I was thet mad Mr Editer, mayb i didnt rite here wat they sed Butt at laste it was ovr and everbodi cept 10 or 12 went out sum said "I GOT to go" and som sed "I'll B bak" and then forgot. Mr. McKenzie sed in part the farmer was nevr in a mors ekonomik posishun thun he is today and I bleve hes rite dont you Mr Editer weve got to be moar ekonomik all the time haveent we Im gettingsors I cant aford nuthin more and mor all the time look at the prices of what we buy and nothin ever goes down xcept grane xcept pigs and cattle too Mr Editer Mr Anson cam in and he advized cooperativ efort whatever that is Mr Editer he sed silverwood branch bot a lot of stuff on time all at wance and saved money and Valey Rivr was good tu butt I only hev his wurd for that but I no this meself Mr Editer them dolfin grane groers looks smart and if they dont do things and report as they used to why Mr Editer Ill go to skool to lern spelin and then if your willin Mr. Editer Ill do it miself at leest we will.

ME AND SALLY.

Dolfin.

#### A FAIR PROFIT

Editor, Guide:—I see you invite a discussion on the subject of what's "a fair profit." This is rather a ticklish subject and I for one maintain, that under our present economic system there can be no such thing as a fair

and handles transports, and buys everything the farmers and workers have to sell, they have the people at their complete mercy and can, and do, take everything the farmer makes above a bare living. But the profit taking capitalist class not only owns all the railroads, mines, factories, and raw materials, but they dominate the public press and control the government. Now, then, it is ridiculous for a bunch of poorly organized farmers to think of dictating to the capitalists the amount of profit they should have. As long as the people are willing to let the capitalists control the government we can be sure that the protective tariff will be maintained. But while the abolition of the tariff would afford the farmers a temporary relief, I claim that as long as all public utilities remain the private property of the capitalists, those gentlemen would still find a way to get big profits and skin the farmers as they do today. Now, then, the only way to get away from this profit business is to have the nation or the government take over the railroads, mines, factories, etc. But before we make this change the people must control the government. It would do little good to turn anything over to the capitalist government. We have seen what a farce the government owned elevators were in Manitoba. Now the very first step to victory is for the farmers and workers to unite and get control of the government, then place all public utilities, including mines and factories, under government control and we will have no more trouble with the profit system.



SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE AT A VICTORIA SOCIETY FUNCTION

profit, or rather it would be absolutely impossible for us, who are paying this profit, to dictate to the profit taking class what should be a fair profit. We must either get rid of the profit system altogether or submit to being plundered right along. Anybody, who will look a little below the surface of things, must know that this country as well as most other countries contains mainly two classes of people, that is, the farmers and workers, who raise all the crops and produce all the wealth on the one hand, and the capitalists on the other, that is, those people who own, as their private property, all the machinery of production, communication and transportation. Now, when this latter class puts their money into a certain enterprise, they do so with the express purpose of making profit and the better they are organized, the more money they can control, the bigger profits they are able to squeeze out of the people. It is true that the small storekeepers, or those who constitute the so-called middle class, also live by profit. But these people don't amount to much, their profits are regulated by the big capitalists above, and seldom amount to more than a fair salary. Now, then, as the profit taking capitalist class makes and sells everything the farmers and workers must buy,

Of course, I am well aware that neither the Editor nor the majority of the readers of The Guide agrees with me, but that makes no difference, it is the truth, nevertheless, and the sooner we recognize this the better it will be for all of us.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

#### FOR A REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Borden's naval proposal involving an expenditure of \$35,000,000 is one more reason why we should have Direct Legislation. No matter whether a man thinks it good or otherwise, when such gifts are made the men who pay for the gift should have a voice in it. With a family such as mine of five, this makes \$25.00 out of my pocket. Now this might not seem so very great for the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden or some of the other gentlemen, but I tell you if a farmer by the end of the year has paid for all he got and didn't get, and has not many times twenty and five dollars left to live till the next crop, then he thinks it quite a big sum. Personally I would rather see that money used for better things than machines to kill our fellow men. It would mean a great thing if used for the education of the classes.

WM. VAN VLIET.

Quinton, Sask.

#### AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

Editor, Guide:—On Dec. 10, at Rocky Coulee schoolhouse, occurred a rousing and enthusiastic mass meeting of the voters of the Rocky Coulee polling division. It happened like this: A few days ago Mr. Jas. Lennox, one of the vice-presidents and an energetic worker for the "Peoples' Independent Political Association," which is the name of the new farmers' party started some time ago in the Clareholm Riding, sent word to Mr. G. Malchow to come down to Rocky Coulee school and address the voters. Mr. Malchow is the man who received the nomination at the convention here at Clareholm in August. Well, he arrived at the schoolhouse and, lo, it was packed full of eager listeners, among whom were four ladies, all waiting to hurrah for the new movement and to know what the nominee had to say. Mr. Malchow outlined the movement from its inception to the present moment, discussed the platform, plank by plank, and explained how even one man at the provincial parliament might do a vast amount of good if he were true to the constituency. All present seemed well and favorably impressed with the candidate and the principles of the party. Mr. Jas. Lennox was the next man to speak. He told of the many hardships the farming class had to endure unnecessarily on account of the representatives of the people turning out to be misrepresentatives, paying no attention to anything but the filling of their own pockets. He also explained how the example of the election of one man would act as an incentive to other parts of the province to put in their own candidate for there are plenty of people who will follow, once some one will volunteer to lead. The next evening, Dec. 11, Mr. Malchow journeyed to the Daly Creek schoolhouse where a very enthusiastic meeting was held. Mr. Malchow addressed the meeting, after which several other speakers, including Mr. Lennox, Mr. Nicolls and others, responded. All present seemed determined to stand shoulder to shoulder and elect this farmer nominee. Other meetings are being arranged for in different parts of the constituency and Mr. Malchow will endeavor to address all the voters during the next two months.

H. G. AHERN.

Clareholm, Alta.

#### HIGH COST OF LIVING

Editor, Guide:—We hear an almost universal complaint about the high cost of living and many written comments upon it; but to my mind there are none of them that strike at the root of the cause possibly. I would like to draw attention to the almost complete revolution of the system, by which a large part of the business of the country is managed, during the last 30 or 40 years, especially during the last 10 or 15 years. I will give you a few illustrations.—When I was a boy, a farmer, offering a steer or hog for sale, would deal with the butcher, or sell direct to the consumer. He would take the hide to the village tanner and have it made into leather. Then the shoemaker would come around and make boots for the whole family, one pair lasting a year, taking from 10 to 12 hours making each pair. Today, the farmer has to sell his produce to the big packers and the combine dictate the price of same to the farmers of half the civilized world, also fixing the price of meat products. Think of this power in the hands of about a dozen men. The hides are sold to the tanneries, then, in successive stages, to wholesale leather merchants and shoe factories, the wholesale firms and the retailers; and then back to the farmers who pay more for a pair of boots made in 40 minutes, lasting from two to three months, than he did for the hand-made pair that would wear a year. The help in the shoe factories consists largely of women and children, and the pay per hour is from 10 to 30 cents. The average daily output is twelve pairs for each operator. That is, boots which retail for over \$3.00, cost—material about 70

Continued on Page 22

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

The New Year stretches out before us—  
A great, wide, untravelled road  
inviting our eager feet.

"Grow old along with me!  
The best is yet to be,  
The last of life for which the first was  
made;  
Our times are in His hand  
Who saith, "A whole I planned,  
Youth shows but half; trust God; see  
all, nor be afraid!"

"Grow old along with me, the best  
is yet to be." Those who look around  
and see upon all sides oppression and  
injustice, ignorance and crime, here a  
surfeit of luxuries; there a sordid strug-  
gle for a bare existence, are perhaps  
troubled to think how far we are from  
that best, but who would want to live  
in the millennium?

I am thankful that we are living in  
the fighting days when there are so  
many things wanting to be done that  
we have no time to sit down and feel  
sorry for ourselves; when humanity is  
seething and boiling and stirring with a  
thousand conflicting interests which in  
the end will work themselves out to  
the final good of the race. And we wo-  
men have just begun to dabble with our  
finger-tips in this great eddying stream  
of life.

Take peace, for example. If there is  
one prophet who should preach peace  
with an eloquent tongue it is the moth-  
er; the woman who has lived another  
life within her own for many months;  
who has nursed that baby at her breast,  
pressing the rosy finger-tips to her lips  
in little sudden bursts of mother-love;  
who has stolen softly to the cot at night  
and prayed God to help her to be a  
good and wise mother; the mother who  
has spent countless sleepless nights and  
harassed days; who has watched the  
unfolding of manhood with anxious  
eyes and a prayer in her heart that her  
boy will come safely through this great  
emergency of life, and when he has  
grown up into a straight, strong, wor-  
thy man, she sees him struck down in a  
minute to settle some dispute of her  
country with another. This man who  
has been created in her own body,  
whose mind and character she, by her  
sweetness and patience, has moulded  
into something lovable, has suddenly  
ceased to be, and she has had no word  
in deciding that it should be so. While  
this condition continues to exist, women  
have a great work before them.

While thousands of wee babies are  
being born into filth and degradation  
and shame and thousands more are per-  
mitted to wail through a feeble life of a  
few weeks or a few months and then  
are laid away forever in tiny caskets  
—and all through neglect—the mother-  
hood of the world cannot be silent. Only  
a mother knows what these thousands  
of lives have cost the womanhood of  
the world in suffering and sorrow.

While the innocent daughters of oth-  
er mothers are being decoyed away and  
sold into a slavery that robs life of all  
its beauty and sweetness and shuts the  
door of decent society upon them for-  
ever a mother who is a mother cannot  
be satisfied.

With all these wrongs crying out to  
us upon every hand life is full to over-  
flowing of things to do and we are apt  
to feel with Tennyson that "Life piled  
on life were all too little."

So, not only is the best to come yet,  
but ours is the glorious privilege of  
helping in the working out of our own  
salvation. Let us form ourselves into  
a crusade this year to spread abroad  
the idea among women that they have a  
duty not only to the little pink and  
white darling who cuddles into their  
own arms but to all the babies in the  
world; that they are the mothers not  
only of the home, but of the nation.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

If any of you care to write to me on  
any matter of interest to women I shall  
be glad to hear from you at any time  
and to give your letters publicity at  
the earliest possible opportunity.

## INSTITUTE WORK IN ALBERTA

Dear Miss Beynon.—Are straight ex-  
pressions of opinion on a personal mat-



A HINT OF THE NEW MODES IN SLEEVES AND SKIRTS

ter allowed? If so, then I wish to say  
that you strike me as being the most  
sensible, know-how-it-feels-myself edi-  
tor—I suppose I should say editress,  
but I never liked these "ess" and  
"ine" feminine affixes—that reigns  
over the woman's page in any of our  
papers. We farm women, or women  
farmers, appreciate your editorials and  
comments, but I need not tell you, for  
you know, that we are so constantly  
rushed we have not time to write often  
and tell you.

I suppose this would not be written  
were I not asked to order copies of  
"How to Teach the Truth to Chil-  
dren," etc., for use in our Women's In-  
stitute. We are now beginning our fifth  
year as an institute, being the first in  
Alberta, and might be able to exchange  
ideas with some of the later institutes.  
I would like to hear from secretaries in  
Alberta, who live remote from rail-  
roads, if there be any such, and tell  
me "what you think of the conditions  
under which the government grant is  
given." In Ontario, where there is a  
village every few miles, and women and  
girls in plenty in the country, grants  
are given to branches having member-  
ship of ten and fifteen, while here we  
must have twenty. Also we are allow-  
ed to organize in any city, town, vil-  
lage or school district. There are num-  
bers of places where there are a few  
women, but not enough children over  
five years to form a school district. Pre-  
sumably these may not organize an  
institute. And where there are eight  
children between five and sixteen years  
school districts may be formed. In these  
districts then it is unreasonable to look  
for twenty members to an institute.  
Surely it is the women in the sparsely  
settled districts who are doing the hard  
work and who are most deserving of  
government aid. The women of cities,  
towns and villages have their churches  
and church organizations, access to  
libraries, concerts, lectures, sermons and  
social gatherings and government de-  
monstration cars, but it seems to me  
the grant is given as extra to their  
abundance, if they have a membership  
of twenty.

Well! if they cannot get twenty  
members perhaps they do not deserve a  
grant, but it strikes me the farm wo-

men, twenty to fifty or more miles from  
a railway, should be recognized, even if  
they have not more than half-a-dozen  
women working together "For Home  
and Country." We have a fine bunch  
of women in our institute. We are ap-  
preciated by our Farmer's Organiza-  
tion, so much so that they all drop in  
for an hour with us at the close of our  
meetings, which are held the same time.  
And they ask our advice and co-opera-  
tion when any extra move is being  
made, and they ask us for a union meet-  
ing every three or four months. The  
Department of Agriculture of Alberta  
must not put this slight on the farm  
women, while rewarding the town wo-  
men. I am willing to believe that it  
was done through lack of thought—  
though they should think well—rather  
than with malice aforethought, but if  
the secretaries agree with this letter,  
do not neglect to discuss it in meeting,  
in The Guide, and report to Director of  
Women's Institutes at the Parliament  
Buildings, Edmonton. If any of you  
will write me direct, address—  
MRS. M. E. GRAHAM,

Tring, Alta.

I certainly agree with you that, whe-  
ther intentionally or not—I would rath-  
er think not—the Alberta government  
have erred grievously in making the  
basis for their grants, and I will give  
the clubs whatever publicity I can in  
order to bring the matter to the at-  
tention of the government of your pro-  
vince.

F. M. B.

## PURSE STRINGS NEVER TIGHT- ENED

Dear Madam,—Your footnote at the  
end of "R. M.'s letter on the 4th inst,  
set me thinking. Why should not happy  
financial relations exist between hus-  
band and wife? We are in our 22nd  
year of married bliss and from the be-  
ginning until now the purse strings  
have never been tied. We, as R. M.  
says, are partners in every sense of the  
word, although sometimes I accuse the  
better half of not being interested in  
all the out-door work, I think after-  
wards that my remarks were ill-placed  
I leave the inside departments entirely  
to her. Of course things are talked  
over between us and she never expends

any considerable amount without. It is  
one of my happiest moments to sur-  
prise her with some article or articles I  
know she requires without giving her  
the slightest hint of my so doing. Of  
course, man-like, I like to see my wife  
and the other man's wife and daugh-  
ters suitably dressed for the work they  
have in hand and personally am a very  
severe critic. Nothing gives me more  
disgust than to see a woman untidy in  
dress, with hair tousled, etc., in her  
own home, and then to see it laid on  
thick (excuse the slang) outside, and  
probably her outer garments covering  
up dirt, holes and rags beneath.

We know a woman will wait on hus-  
band and children until it becomes sec-  
ond nature to wait on, and be waited  
upon. Nothing in my opinion will pro-  
mote selfishness so quickly as that. My  
theory is, save the wife whom you have  
chosen as much as lies in your power,  
keep her and help her to keep up her  
appearance and youthfulness as long as  
possible. Keep the vows you have made  
to love and cherish her. Tell her of  
your love, she likes to hear it now as  
well as she did in your courtship days  
and if she is a woman she will repay  
you many many times over in all ways  
she is able—in looks, in words and in  
deeds. Now, Miss Beynon, if this, writ-  
ten by a man, has no place in your cor-  
ner, consign it to the large W.P. basket.  
Wishing all readers the compliments of  
the season, as well as yourself. Yours  
respectfully,

E. B.

Being a man does not shut one out  
of membership in our club, except such  
as would like to make of it a matrimo-  
nial bureau. I hold the marriage rela-  
tionship far too sacred to be entered  
into through correspondence.—F. M. B.

## When and When Not to Send for the Doctor

(By Anna Schmitz, in McCall's  
Magazine.)

To know when to send for a doctor  
is often a puzzling question to a mother.  
Just where undue nervousness ends and  
proper precaution begins is difficult for  
her to determine. But a baby's me-  
chanism is very delicate and sensitive,  
and it is well to err on the side of too  
much caution. Certainly, if any symp-  
tom which a mother does not understand  
makes itself evident and persists, she  
should have a physician.

Too much fussiness is bad. In the  
case of a little cold in the head, slight  
irregularity of the bowels, a very in-  
frequent colic, home remedies and com-  
mon sense will often save worry and a  
doctor's bill. But if the simplest of  
these complaints occur repeatedly and  
do not yield to treatment but increase  
in degree, a doctor should be called and  
the trouble checked.

Some mothers make life a burden, and  
their baby a nuisance, by over-anxiety  
for fear it may come in contact with  
some stray germ. The child is bound to  
have some germs reach its mouth. But  
if its digestive apparatus is in good  
working order, they should do no harm  
—absolute cleanliness in regard to its  
food, and the free use, twice daily, of  
the boracic solution mentioned in an  
earlier article of this series, should forti-  
fy a child against a stray germ on some  
chance object which it might touch.

One of the most imperative precau-  
tions against sickness in a baby is care  
of the bottles and nipples. Many a  
mother thinks her nurse is doing just  
what she has been told when she is re-  
ally slighting her responsibilities shame-  
fully.

If a baby is allowed to drink with its  
milk the accumulated poison which will  
unquestionably settle in a bottle nipple  
if not most carefully washed, it cannot  
escape being ill. I have often been ap-  
palled when nursing a very small infant  
in a family to discover that the eighteen-  
month-old brother or sister was being  
fed from a nipple half filled up with  
poisonous curds from previous feedings.

All the utensils used in connection  
with the baby's food should be kept  
and washed separately. Before the

Continued on Page 23



**OFFICERS:**

**Honorary President:** J. W. Scallion Virden  
**President:** R. O. Henders Culross  
**Vice-President:** J. S. Wood Oakville  
**Secretary-Treasurer:** R. McKenzie Winnipeg

**DISTRICT MEETING AT DELOR-  
AINE**

A meeting of the South Western District of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held in Deloraine on Wednesday the 18th inst. A good representation of the membership attended and took a very active interest in the various questions brought forward. Owing to the serious illness of the president, Mr. Lennox, we were deprived of the benefit of his presence and counsel. The vice-president, Mr. Steedman, very ably conducted the business of the meeting.

**Resolutions Passed**

Besides the ordinary business a number of very important resolutions were introduced and after careful consideration, adopted.

1. That we endorse the principle of Direct Legislation as set forth in the preamble to the petition sent out by Direct Legislation league, and we urge our local associations to see that every ratepayer has an opportunity to sign the same, and, further, that when signed they be addressed to the secretary of the Direct Legislation league, Chambers of Commerce building, Winnipeg.

2. The questions sent out from the Railway Commission by our secretary regarding fire guards was fully discussed and the following resolution bearing on the same was passed unanimously—Resolved that we recommend that all of these questions be taken up by our local associations and that they be carefully answered, either by the whole organization or by a committee appointed for that purpose, all of the findings to be forwarded at the earliest possible date to the secretary of the central association at our office in Winnipeg.

3. A letter from the Grain Growers' Grain company dealing with the furnishing of flour, bran and other food supplies was then taken up and the following resolution passed—That the prices submitted are none too satisfactory. We humbly suggest that the Grain Growers' Grain company, instead of expending their energy in trying to do business with mills that are under the control of combination and trust influences, should as far as possible put themselves in communication with a number of the smaller mills and through them seek to supply to the consumer the above mentioned supplies at a more reasonable and satisfactory price.

4. A motion was then passed dealing with the sample market—We are of opinion that all grain sold on sample market should be so designated by having the word sample written or stamped across the face of certificate issued by the department when shipped out of terminal storage elevator.

5. Tariff reform—In view of the very high sounding professions of loyalty expressed by the Manufacturers' Association when the question of wider markets was an issue before the electors of this country, we deprecate their present attitude made manifest in their endeavor to secure higher protection against their brother manufacturers of the Mother Country. We are led to ask, why this high-handed piece of hypocrisy? We take this opportunity of reiterating our position on the preferential tariff, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Brandon Convention for their consideration and endorsement.

6. A very strong resolution was then passed endorsing the farmers' bill of rights as set forth in their Ottawa platform.

7. Hail Insurance—Mr. Cram's resolution re hail insurance was then read and, after some discussion, it was resolved that we ask the directors of the Central Association to arrange a place in the program of the Brandon Convention for Mr. Cram to present his whole scheme of hail insurance.

8. Farm Labor—That we are in sympathy with the directors of the Provincial Association in their project to

secure farm and domestic help and express the hope that arrangements may be completed so that the whole scheme may be submitted to the Central Association for ratification.

9. Duplicate Sampling of Grain—That we believe that the present system of sampling of cars would be much improved and safeguarded if provision was made to have duplicate samples taken, one by the board now employed for that purpose, and another by the board of commerce or some entirely independent board. These samples would show the necessity for a re-inspection wherever any misunderstanding arose.

**Delegates Appointed**

The matter of organization was then taken up and the following delegates

vice-president, J. G. Green; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Bergey; directors, R. Ferguson, W. H. Beachell, Jno. Ridgeway, Thos. Lefley, J. M. Wallace.

John Kennedy, Walter James and F. J. Dixon were appointed delegates to the annual convention at Brandon.

**VIRDEN BRANCH ANNUAL**

The Virden Branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual meeting on December 18, with a good attendance. All the members were well pleased with the doings of our association the past year, their roll showing over one hundred members. The question of making any recommendation of fire-guards for railways was left over for a future meeting. The dangerous

**CONVENTION CALL**

Manitoba Grain Growers: See to it that all local business in your branch associations, together with all resolutions that you desire to submit to the Provincial Convention, to be held in Brandon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of January, are in proper order, and, as far as possible, that copies of the resolutions are forwarded to the secretary during the first part of next week. It will be necessary to do this in order that they may be submitted to the resolution committee in time to be classified and printed for use in the Convention.

Do not fail to get your delegates appointed, and see that they are provided with proper credential certificates.

Delegates in purchasing tickets should secure from the local railway agent a standard certificate. This will enable them to secure free return railway rate.

Indications now point to our having one of the best programs we have ever been able to offer to our Convention. Those who attend will no doubt find splendid things in store for them. Our desire is to make this Convention an educational force in this country that will be far-reaching in its influence.

R. C. HENDERS, President.

appointed from the district to attend the various local annual meetings:

A. McGregor—Lauder, Dec. 21.

Mr. McArthur—Deloraine, Dec. 26; Bedford, Dec. 27; (organize) Medora, Dec. 28.

Messrs. McArthur and McGregor—Pierson, Jan. 2; Elva, Jan. 3; Melita, Jan. 4.

Mr. Steedman—Goodlands, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Tooke and Stranger—Coulterville, date not fixed.

The presence of President Henders and Director McArthur was much appreciated by the meeting and their counsel and advice added considerably to the value and importance of the meeting.

**ANNUAL MEETING ROS-  
SER BRANCH**

The Rosser Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held in the Municipal Hall, Rosser, on the 14th inst. Considerable business was transacted. After discussion the Ottawa Farmers' Platform was fully re-endorsed. It was unanimously agreed that we should stand by our demands for access to the U.S. markets, as proposed in the reciprocity pact; for duty free agricultural implements, and for increase in British preference, as a step towards free trade, at least between Anglo-Saxon peoples.

That a sample market be established was approved, provided that it is to be so conducted as to protect the interests of the grain producer. If mixing of grades at the terminals is to be permitted, it was agreed that the mixture so produced, being below the farmers' average of a given grade, should bear a name that will distinguish such mixture from the regular grade, assuming that not all grain will be sold on sample for some time to come. Owing to many alleged errors in sampling or grading it was felt that duplicate samples taken from every car, and deposited at different places, properly cared for, would afford an additional check in sampling and grading and aid materially in correcting possible errors that may occur.

The following were elected the officers for 1913: President, W. H. Bewell;

railway crossing here was again before the meeting and, by the complaints made, it is getting more acute every year. P. McDonald brought in a resolution that had been before the Agricultural Society a short time previously on the price of flour in comparison with the price of wheat. The president introduced the subject of co-operating with the Agricultural Society and the Board of Trade for a joint banquet to be held at some future date. By the unanimous voice of the meeting the first three officers were re-elected: E. E. Bayne, president; Josiah Nichol, vice-president, and W. J. Donahue, secretary-treasurer. The following directors were appointed: J. M. Lasby, H. W. Dayton, G. Carefoot, P. McDonald, Thomas Tapp and C. Stinson. The president, vice-president and secretary were appointed to name the delegates for the Brandon Convention. D. McDonald was again appointed auditor.

W. J. DONAHUE, Sec.

**READY TO MEET MANUFACTUR-  
ERS**

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association:

"In reference to the alleged challenge presumably thrown out by the Manufacturers' Association to the Grain Growers' Association, notwithstanding the telegram to the Convention of the Manufacturers' Association from the office of The Guide, was not authorized by the officials of the Association, they are ready at any time to meet the representatives of the Manufacturers and discuss with them lower tariffs, wider markets and the British Preference."

**RE-ORGANIZATION MEETING AT  
SPRINGHILL**

Moved by Fred Harper, J. M. Poole: That John Clark be president for 1913—Carried. Moved by C. Still, W. A. A. Rowe: That Fred Harper be vice-president for 1913—Carried. Moved by Alf. Willerton, W. A. A. Rowe: That A. J. M. Poole be secretary-treasurer—Carried.

**Directors:**

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Directors elected: Messrs. C. Still, A. Willerton, W. A. A. Rowe, A. Bonney, R. A. Harris, J. M. Poole.

Moved by A. Willerton, C. Still: That W. A. A. Rowe and J. M. Poole represent directors on the executive.—Carried. As John Kennedy was present to address the meeting on the elevator question, it was decided to close the meeting, and on motion of A. Bonney and Jake Pierson, we adjourned to meet in two weeks, Dec. 20, for the transaction of unfinished business.

Mr. Kennedy gave us a lengthy and interesting address on the grain question, dealing with it from when it leaves the farmer till it is delivered on the Liverpool market. He showed conclusively why the farmers, through their own organization, should have their own interior elevators. At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's address the following motion, moved by Fred Harper, W. A. A. Rowe, was carried: That we endeavor to get an elevator at Springhill. Moved by A. Willerton, J. M. Poole: That we tender Mr. Kennedy a hearty vote of thanks.

**SPRINGHILL MEETING, DEC. 20**

Moved by J. M. Poole, J. Pierson: That S. Ward and W. Jackson be auditors to audit the books of the secretary-treasurer.

Moved by J. M. Poole, A. Bonney: Whereas crops are frozen in some districts, so as to cause serious loss to the farmer, and at times crops are threshed by the wind equal to the damage done by a hail storm, and whereas farmers following up mixed farming often suffer considerable loss of stock by ways unavoidable by the owner. Therefore, we consider a scheme of hail insurance alone, to be general in its operation, does not cover the situation fully enough.

Moved by S. Ward, J. Pierson: That we, the members of Springhill G.G.A., express our appreciation of D. D. Campbell's efforts to make the railroad companies pay demurrage on cars of farmers' produce in transit, believing this to be only justice.

Moved by L. Fetterly, J. Pierson: That we endorse the farmers' platform in full, and appreciate the action of the government in as far as it has undertaken to carry out that platform.

Our next meeting will be on Jan. 3, 1913, when we will appoint delegates for the Brandon Convention. Twenty-one members have paid their dues up-to-date for next year. There are more yet who will come in. I am pleased to say our association is in a healthy condition. We have purchased fifty copies of a pamphlet entitled, "The Reign of the People," dealing with Direct Legislation, to be distributed to those who are not in sympathy with this reform, or who do not understand it. We also purchased fifty copies of "Protection or Free Trade," to distribute through the district. Our officers are as enthusiastic as ever for the coming year and are not the least weary in the work of the association. Our pastor is preparing to give us an address on Direct Legislation. The manager of the Home Bank has consented to give us a paper on banking some time during the winter, and we are looking forward to an interesting time this winter.

A. J. M. POOLE,  
Sec.-Treas., Springhill G.G.A.

**FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND**

Since our last acknowledgment of contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund there have been the following additions:

Geo. Low, Sec. Ninga G.G.A. \$11.00  
 Miniota G.G.A. 10.00  
 C. E. Mackenzie, Springfield G.G.A. 1.75  
 Bank Interest 1.32  
 Previously acknowledged 621.35

Total \$645.42



**OFFICERS:**

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins

**President:**

J. A. Maharg ..... Moose Jaw

**Vice-President:**

Charles A. Dunning ..... Regina

**Secretary-Treasurer:**

Fred. W. Green ..... Moose Jaw

Your letter of the 27th inst. to hand and the following is the situation at the present time. The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company, the Saskatchewan Elevator Co., and the Royal Elevator company agreed to stay out of the flax business in order to make more room for wheat, and to leave the buying to the Central Elevator and the Imperial Elevator. The Central Elevator loaded two cars yesterday and today (one each day) and refused to buy flax to-day. Since Monday the elevators have got 15 cars this week. The coal bins that are empty are filled with wheat and the farmers are building bins as fast as they can. Loads of wheat have stood for one week and were only unloaded to-day.

J. D. M.

What is wanted is a system capable of taking up this grain and taking care of it properly—Interior Terminal Storage. It is a question of plan and policy on part of government and people.

F. W. G.

Sec., Sask. G. G. A.:—Will you please send me information re the next convention, when it is to be held, where, and how to go about sending delegates, in fact all the information necessary. I am sorry I am not able to send you the paper read by Mr. Inkster at our picnic. I wrote Mr. Inkster about it but have had no reply. This association has not been doing much lately owing to harvesting and threshing, which is now completed. The returns from our crops are very light, owing to the second growth. There is one thing I wish to ask you. Are the Co-operative elevators supposed to pay the same price for grain as the private company elevators or a little better? I should like your opinion on this as I have heard they keep a level price.

A. S. TRAYLOR,

Secretary, Nipawin Branch.

Albert S. Traylor, Esq.:—Yours of the 21st inst. to hand. The convention will be held at Saskatoon some time in February, and a circular of information will likely be sent out previous to the convention. The rates are pooled. You are entitled to one delegate for every ten paid up members for 1912. Your delegates should be well posted. Should know what they have to say and how to say it. Regular meetings will prepare them.

Re Co-operative elevators—There is no doubt these elevators do make prices better. I have never heard of them being in any ring, but I do not know. If you have any complaint to make about them I should like to know the particulars. Not that I want to know anything bad about them, but I want to know if there is any ground for saying anything bad about them.

F. W. G.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Sorry we did not have you with us yesterday, but Messrs. Kennedy and Williams were much appreciated and a very enthusiastic meeting was held. Everybody seemed to be ready for an association to be formed and company stock was selling well. Please find enclosed \$10.00, being one half the fees to date. The next meeting will be held on the 21st. We would be glad of any information you can give us, also prices on a mixed car of flour, bran, oatmeal and such like.

JOHN EWAN,

Secretary, Frobisher Branch.

John Ewan, Esq.:—We herewith enclose our receipt for \$10.00 as per yours of November 11. I was indeed pleased to note you had a good meeting with Messrs. Kennedy and Williams, and that you have succeeded in forming an association at Frobisher. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Kennedy does not appear to have made our position as clear as he might have.

# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

The Grain Growers' Grain company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company are two institutions which we have formed for the special purpose of carrying on trading relationships. They are the proper parties from which you should get information as to flour, bread, oatmeal, lumber, nails, coal oil, gasoline, twine, harness, implements, grain prices and such like. But when you come to deal with legislative matters, approaching governments and corporate bodies for concessions, or making demands regarding legislative enactments and re holding meetings for discussion of various problems confronting us, then appeal to us. Both these functions are important, but clear cut and distinct in form and spirit. If our association is to take up the trading functions, amendments to the constitution must be sought for in our convention, which, by the way, may be found necessary if the other institutions which we have formed for that special purpose, are not going to do the work. We shall be pleased to hear from you in regard to this matter. Wishing you, Fro-bisher brethren, yes, and sisters, too (because we hope you will bring your women to your meeting), a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

F. W. G.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Please find enclosed \$2.00, being balance of membership fees for 1912 due the Central as-

Below are the minutes:

Meeting opened 7.30 p.m. Chairman, H. Martin. 12 members present, also three ladies. Moved by R. Leigh, seconded by A. Mann—That the secretary write to C. O. Castle, re loading platform at Venn, for which we were promised an extension since last spring, but which the G.T.R. have failed to perform.—Carried. Moved and seconded—That three members write G. A. Calvert, Lanigan, in reference to ballot box for the last provincial election, which was supposed to have been stolen after being duly delivered.—Carried.

The following officers were then elected: President, H. Martin; vice-president, D. Hertner; secretary-treasurer, A. Mann; directors, J. Chisholm, Ed. Lambert, R. Leigh and T. Airey; resolution committee, Ernest J. Lambert and Ed. Lambert. Meeting adjourned to partake of refreshments provided by the ladies.

ALF. N. MANN,

Secretary, Thornfield Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find \$4.00 membership fees for eight members of Invermay Branch. This was taken in at to-day's annual meeting. We had a very good meeting and the boys are all thoroughly aroused to a sense of their duty, I think. We arranged for a meeting of the officers and directors for Friday afternoon, Dec. 20, the object being to prepare the next



BLOCKADE AT DUNKIRK, SASK., NOVEMBER 28

sociation and 25 cents for membership tickets. Following our usual custom, at the close of our final meeting for 1912, on Monday night Dec. 2, we reorganized for 1913, when the following officers were chosen: President, David Yule; vice-president, Nicholas Nelson; secretary-treasurer, R. P. Willock; executive committee, M. Fritshaw, H. Boxall, E. Stanley, J. Calder, H. Daniels and W. McGowan. Our meetings will be held as formerly on the first Monday night in each month, at Fern Glen school house. During the past year we have united with other associations around Tisdale in buying twine and flour by the carload, at a considerable saving, and hope to continue, if not extend, our activity along these lines during the coming year. We also did a fair share of the work necessary to secure a local of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company at Tisdale, and, so far, are pleased with the service given by it.

R. P. WILLOCK,

Secretary, Fern Glen Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Please find enclosed 50 cents due you for membership fees, and \$1.00 for membership cards, which we need immediately for 1913. We held our annual meeting on the 29th for the election of officers for the ensuing year, also for the discussion of topics of local interest, such as, who we should nominate for councillor for the Municipality of Osborne, and for fixing up the details for our Christmas tree.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find postal note for \$6.00, being half membership fees paid in to date for Eben-

**Directors:**

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Porcival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

ezzer Grain Growers' association branch.  
W. F. GOULDON,  
Secretary Ebenezer Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed you will find express order for \$11.00, being membership fees for 22 members.

ROBT. McLEAN,  
Secretary, Tisdale Branch.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find \$11.00, membership fees for 22 annual members for 1912.

JAMES SHIER,  
Secretary, Carnduff Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—I am a new member in this organization, and was duly elected secretary-treasurer of the Swanson local at their annual meeting, December 7. I hope that our acquaintance, so to speak, may ripen into one which will benefit this association and all grain growers. William Beaton was elected president and Thomas Nesbitt, vice-president. I received your letter of the 29th and a special meeting is being called for Saturday, Dec. 14, for the purpose of acting on same. The books show thirty paid up members for 1912, and we already have twenty-five paid up members for 1913. I suppose we are entitled to three delegates to the coming convention. Will you please send delegation tickets and information concerning the Convention. I hope our delegation will be a wide awake one.

LEON P. WILLIAM,  
Secretary Swanson Local G.G.A.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—I enclose here-with cheque for \$3.00, being membership fees to date for 1912. I have not received any complaints regarding cars at this point as we have had 160 odd and four elevators with storage of 125,000. Very little street wheat sold at this point. Our government elevator opened a week ago and is doing a nice business. With best wishes for the G.G.A.

SAM V. HAIGHT,  
Secretary, Keeler Branch.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find \$3.50 membership fees and \$1.20 for tickets and constitutions. I have been asked to attend a newly formed branch of the G.G.A. nearby, and would ask you to forward me any information that would be of benefit to a new association.

THOS. YELLAND,  
Secretary, North Tisdale Branch.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' association was held in Green Mount school on Saturday, December 14. The work of the association for the year was received and approved of by those present. The financial report was presented by the secretary and showed a balance on hand of \$4.04. Six membership fees were received and the following officers elected: President, Fred H. Bobier; vice-president, Dan Vaughn; secretary, Wilford N. Schultz; directors, W. R. Gröshong and M. J. Fonstead. It was decided to elect two directors at the next two meetings. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 1.30 p.m., when it is hoped all members will be present to pay in their fees that returns may be made to Central. Wishing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers every success, I am, yours in the work,

W. N. SCHULTZ,  
Secretary, Mqunt Green Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—I am sending you \$6.00, herewith, still due on our membership fees. I sent you in January last \$3.50, making \$9.50 in all. We also have in our society 19 life members, making a total of 44 members.

R. B. SIMPSON,  
Secretary, Milestone Association.



# Are Farmers Prosperous?

Interview with F. W. Green.

"I am just back from Vanguard where I was investigating blockade conditions," said Fred W. Green, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, in an interview. "It was my first visit to that point and I had no idea that Vanguard was in the centre of such a fine stretch of arable land and so settled with a fine class of settlers. The soil seems equal to our best and there are large stretches without a stone, slough or bluff—it is a possibility for a regular grain grower's paradise."

"Vanguard is now growing and is likely to make a city, for the country tributary to it stretches some 75 miles south and is thickly settled, and from range 5 on the east to range 17 on the west. This is some 13 townships square or 169 townships in all, making 6,000 square miles with two families to the section—a total of 12,000 families; consequently Vanguard today is doing the work for several stations."

"Farmers come flocking in from every direction with loads of grain. They are surrounded by machine men, lumber dealers, store keepers, horse dealers, threshermen, all of whom are trying to collect their accounts, which the farmers are most anxious to pay, but they have not got the money until they can get cars in which to ship their grain. Four elevators have been erected there and they are all filled up. One was opened on Thursday morning, Dec. 12, and was full to the peak at noon on Saturday, Dec. 14. Then there is 100,000 bushels of grain stored in temporary bins around town. Irregular track buyers are buying

down for use, 3 being spotted up at each elevator and 20 on the team track. They were not in place until dark, however, and the elevators worked all that night. At daybreak it was a wonderful sight—twenty different groups of farmers, each one with a shovel, pail or a scoop, loading cars at one time. There were 50 teams lined up between the cars. A busier scene could not be imagined."

"The railway is fearfully handicapped. The roadbed is new and unfinished and this traffic is being forced upon the company before it is ready to receive it. This condition to the farmers is one which requires great patience and I never saw patience better exemplified. Of course the condition at this point is extraordinary, but you know general conditions along all regular lines in the country, and you may be able to imagine what it means out there in the centre of that vast grain raising area. Of course hotel men, storekeepers and merchants generally are reaping the richest kind of a harvest on this account; the more acute the congestion the better for them. Congestion of cars keeps the farmers in town for days and liveries, hotels and stores are thronged, for the farmer's extremity is the golden opportunity for many."

"Most pathetic things occur under such conditions. I heard elevator men cursing and threatening to club the brains out of farmers' horses if they did not keep back. Elevator men told me that some of the farmers come to them and offer them sums of money if they will take their load out of their turn. One man told me farmers had begged him with



CONDITIONS AT VANGUARD

grain which the elevators cannot take and are paying from 50 to 58 cents a bushel for wheat and from 60 to 80 cents for flax.

"The different irregular buyers referred to above get a car, buy their wheat on the street and fill it. The Saskatchewan Elevator Co., which people tell me is the Robin Hood Co., has also large bins erected and are filling them with wheat for which they pay 58 cents a bushel. On the average the farmers do not draw more than 50 or 75 bushels in a load on account of the long haul with a dockage of from 2 to 5 bushels to the load, the average dockage being 4 per cent. of wheat and 6 per cent. of flax. To avoid this and the spread between street and track prices many of the farmers try to load direct and to help them do this the C.P.R. has built a good loading team track, which is nearly half a mile long, enabling the farmers to get in between the trains of cars."

## Hauling 50 Miles

"When we got there on Tuesday there were scores of farmers waiting who could not get unloaded. Some had come 50 miles, leaving home early Monday morning and reaching Vanguard at noon on Tuesday and some of them had been waiting longer. On our arrival everyone got busy. There were some empty cars in sight and some 35 were specially sent

tears and offered money or extra dockage, and he said he could get rich doing it day after day, for it was an every day occurrence for farmers to offer to pay for the privilege of selling their loads. I cannot describe my own feelings as I saw how the tiller of the soil was thus being humiliated."

## Live and Let Live

"Would not banks loaning on the grain help these farmers?" Mr. Green was asked. "Sure, if they will lend sufficient money to keep the hoard of collectors off until the farmer can sell, it would help," he replied. "How do they make a living? Well, such a life is not paid for, therefore it does not cost much in money. They do not live as high as city people. There is an awful scramble for coal also, and it is just about as hard to get coal as it is to ship grain. If a deep snow and severe storm would come the blessing of this fine weather might be more appreciated. What then would happen? That stretch of Southern Saskatchewan, west of the Soo line and south of the C.P.R. main line, is one of our finest, has only a few gardens under cultivation, is capable of producing more grain per annum than has yet been produced in any one year in the West. It means that a different system must be introduced, inland terminals—milling centres—steadier markets. Two and a half bushels of that 58 cent wheat is worth \$1.45 to the farmer now. When ground it is sold in Moose Jaw for about \$3.00 per sack under the name of 'Good Robin Hood,' and the 50 lbs. of offal goes at some 40 cents so that it more than doubles in value by grinding."

Progressive Farmers  
and Dairymen,  
Everywhere

are using

## SHARPLES Tubular CREAM SEPARATORS

Many of them who formerly shipped their milk are now selling the cream and feeding the skimmed milk to the calves, pigs and chickens.

The high price of veal, pork and poultry pays them well to do this—and they're making more money than ever before.

They are successful, progressive men.

### Here's a Letter from Maine:

Danforth, Me., March 12, 1912.  
Am using No. 3 Sharples Separator. In 1910 milked eight cows and sold \$450 worth of sweet cream; and raised \$200 worth of calves and pigs on the skim milk. Haven't figured up for 1911, but returns were nearly as good.  
C. R. FOSTER.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators make money and save time for you because they get all the cream, are easy to run, and can be cleaned THOROUGHLY in a few minutes.

One of our customers wrote us the other day that his No. 4 Tubular in twelve years had cost him 20 cents for repairs. Some record, that—and worth remembering when you buy a Cream Separator.

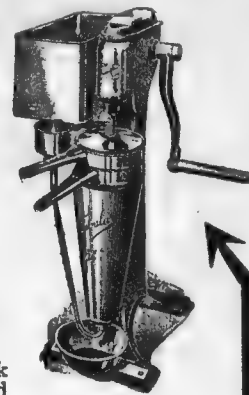
It isn't the price you pay for a separator that counts, but how much EXTRA profit it will make for you.

Sharples Tubulars make extra profits. We offer you a Free Trial—and then guarantee the Separator not only for one year, or two years, or five, but FOREVER.

Write for our interesting Tubular A Catalog No. 342 today. It suggests ways to make more money from your cows.

**The SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

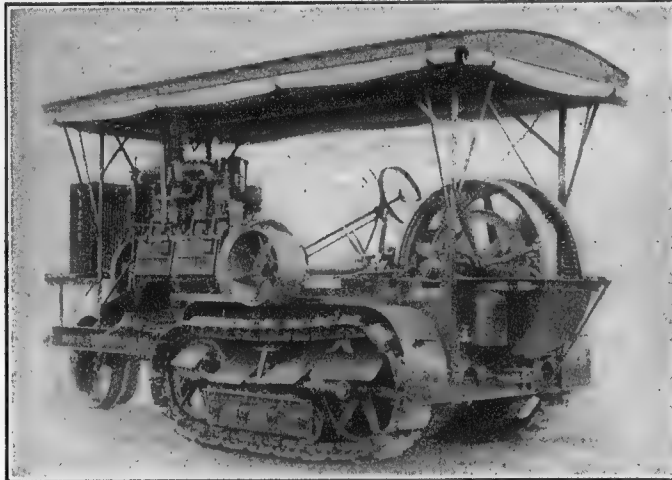


**BEAVER  
LUMBER  
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**IMPORTANT  
To our Subscribers  
DON'T FORGET TO READ PAGE 4  
OF THIS ISSUE**



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### PROPOSED EXTENDED JURISDICTION AND POWER FOR THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

The following suggestions and the principles expressed therein were submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Nelson, B.C., on December 9, by A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C.:

1.—Notice is given to the Board and all railway companies in Western Canada that a petition will be presented to the Board at Nelson for approval, and after that to Parliament, asking for extended powers and jurisdiction for the Railway Commissioners suggesting that they shall have power to enforce their orders by the infliction of fines, and to recompense those who suffer loss by the injustices perpetrated by railway corporations whether they be their employees or the general public.

2.—That measures be taken to restrain railway companies from attracting new settlers until such time as the companies can satisfactorily handle the traffic.

3.—That the rulings of the Board shall be final and no appeal allowed without the special permission of the Premier of Canada.

4.—That the Board shall have power to fully investigate the financial methods adopted by the manipulators of railway corporations, with a view of ascertaining how some individuals became premature millionaires, and to recommend legislation to moderate it in the future.

And further, to consider various complaints of which notices dated November 11, 15 and 21 have been served on the railway companies:—

1.—The illegal discrimination in the distribution of cars to shippers and to adopt measures to prevent the same.

2.—Application for the appointment of an official or officials with power to subpoena railway officials and examine them under oath, on the above subject.

3.—That all railway companies operating in Canada shall be compelled to supply small box cars of from 6 to 10 tons capacity for the convenience of the public, thus striking at the root of one of the principal causes of exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, and to lessen the extraordinary difference between the prices paid by the consumer and the prices obtained by the producer.

4.—To compel railway companies to restore the public roads destroyed by them during and after the construction of railways.

5.—For advice as to the most effective method to restrain the government of the province of British Columbia from paying one million six hundred thousand dollars or any other sum to the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the return of a portion of four million acres of land granted to the said company, the latter never having earned the grant of land nor any portion thereof.

6.—That the Board use its influence to prevent the C.P.R. Co. from obtaining from Parliament a further extension of time for the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

7.—An order to compel the C.P.R. Co. to restore a steamer landing and buildings destroyed by them.

8.—Whether the jurisdiction of the Board extends over traffic on inland waters, that is the lake and river service operated by railway companies.

9.—An order to compel railway companies to fence their right of ways through all settled districts, and more especially those mentioned in notices served on the C.P.R. Co. November 7.

10.—To compel railway companies to provide proper cattle guards and crossings, suitable for the purpose they are intended.

11.—To compel railway companies to more effectively clear their right of ways of inflammable material for the prevention of fires and damage done to property.

12.—To order the C.P.R. Co. to produce witnesses who were shipped to

Italy and whose evidence was necessary and material in a suit or suits against that company.

13.—That the Board use its influence in investigating and making known to the public the amount of watered stock disposed of by the various railway corporations, and ascertain who received the proceeds.

14.—That in the mountainous regions where cliffs of rock endanger the lives of the employees of railway companies and the travelling public, by falling on the railway track and wrecking trains, officials shall be appointed by the Board with full power to examine and to direct the railway companies to take proper precaution for the prevention of accidents.

15.—I shall call attention to the fact that the C.P.R. Co. ignored the order of the Board and did not fulfil promises of the chief officers of the C.P.R. Co. made to me and to the late chairman of the Board, Mr. Justice Mabee, in the matter of restoring certain public roads the company had destroyed during and after the construction of their railway.

16.—That the Board order an investigation as to why railway officials are permitted to persecute persons who dare to criticise railway corporations.

### A SUCCESSFUL TRIP

P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, a director of the U. F. A., has undertaken a very extensive trip through his district, and as a result thereof, there is a large increase in membership and several new unions added to the roll, while the members are considerably encouraged to carry on their work in the future. Mr. Austin undertook this trip at considerable inconvenience to himself and all the more credit is due to him on that account, as without this help it would have been impossible to undertake this work at present. Starting at Wainwright Mr. Austin worked east and north between the G. T. P. and C. N. R. lines and ended his tour at Lloydminster, after a trip which lasted over two weeks.

To take up the trip in detail, an interesting meeting was held at Chauvin on the afternoon of Nov. 22. There was a good attendance of members from all over the district and the unions throughout report themselves as in a thriving condition. Now that the harvesting and threshing is over they will get busy. A good meeting was held at Bloomington Valley, when a new union was organized with a membership of 15, and with Thos. Bayley, of Edgerton, as president, and Chas. Von Valger, of Edgerton, as secretary-treasurer. At Edgerton Mr. Austin was unlucky enough to be billed there for the same day and time as the provincial demonstration train, and this proved too great an attraction, but in spite of this a new union was organized with 12 members, the officers being: H. Spencer, president and J. Milne, secretary. At Saddle Hill on Monday, Nov. 25, the farmers were still busy threshing, but enough turned out to enable another good union to be organized, the officers being: President, A. Redmond; secretary, J. H. Compton, both of Edgerton. As far as Saddle Hill Mr. Austin was accompanied by J. O. McLeod, a very enthusiastic U. F. A. worker, who, in spite of exceedingly heavy business engagements at the time, spent the first week in seeing that the farmers got a chance to find out about the U. F. A. Gilt Edge was the next point visited, and it lived up to its name, with another good union, the officers being: President, Edward Goddard; secretary, A. Flaxton, both of Wainwright. At Hope Valley there was another splendid meeting, 15 members joining the union at that point, the officers being: President, F. Bailey; vice-president, M. C. Hubley, both of Hope Valley; secretary, J. Taylor, of Edgerton.

The next meeting was held at Ox-

ville, with the assistance of J. Campbell, of Hope Valley, and here a very representative meeting of the various unions in the districts surrounding this point was held. Mr. Austin found many members who were very enthusiastic in the work and who were making considerable sacrifices for its success. Oxville and vicinity has undertaken that the work of that district shall be of a more general nature in the future and the material is there to make this promise good. At Oxville Mr. Austin was met by Mr. McLean, who is the president of Sunny Dale Union. Mr. McLean is an up-to-date U. F. A. man in every respect, and the meeting held in the Sunnydale school house was a good one, although it was not so well attended as was first expected, owing to a counter attraction in the shape of a rural municipality meeting in the Rising Sun district. Considerable interest was taken in this meeting and a jolly good time was spent by all present. In every way Sunnydale appreciates the efforts being made by the Central and is prepared to assist. The secretary, Mr. Woods, is a genius at organization and is a student of the economic questions of considerable ability. With such leaders as these Sunnydale is keeping in the front rank of the U. F. A. and will continue to be very progressive.

On Saturday morning, November 30, A. Clarke, of Uneeda, undertook to drive Mr. Austin to Uneeda, a trip of twelve miles in the teeth of a blinding snowstorm. On account of the bad roads they did not arrive at their destination until two hours after the advertised time, with the result that many of the farmers had gone home. However, those who remained gathered around the stove and a very pleasant time was spent in discussing the questions most affecting the U. F. A. and its members. At this meeting arrangements were made for a talk in the Moyerton school house on Sunday afternoon, where an audience was promised. John Clarke, secretary of Uneeda Union, took charge of Mr. Austin over Sunday, and made him very comfortable, and, to use Mr. Austin's words, "I found Mr. Clark an interesting character, full of the milk of human kindness and, like a diamond, bursting forth here and there in brilliancy on questions concerning mankind."

On Sunday afternoon the members of Moyerton Union were addressed on the doctrine of good will and peace on earth together with the importance of arming ourselves with the knowledge of the requirements of good citizenship. After the address the meeting was turned over to the members and a sort of love

### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove, Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carawell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

feast was indulged in to the benefit of all. Mr. Hodgson, the president, spoke on the necessity of beginning the winter campaign now that the busy season was over. From the experiences of various members it was quite evident that Moyerton was in the ring to stay. On Monday morning H. Benner, secretary of the Moyerton Union, drove Mr. Austin over to Earlie, where he was taken care of by J. H. Barker. At the meeting that evening all gathered around the stove and discussed the various questions which concern the farmer and why he should become aggressive in creating a successful industry. Here everyone was ready to put his shoulder to the wheel once more and Tepee Lake union is starting off to a new lease of life, and there is no fear of the future when such men as Messrs. Barker, King, Campbell and Christie have decided to take hold. Wm. Prescott, of Blackfoot, safely conveyed Mr. Austin over the Blackfoot Hills to the Blackfoot school house, and on the meeting being called to order, Mr. Austin was informed that every ratepayer in the district except two was in attendance. No apostle of the U. F. A. need have any fear of his welcome in this district, as every man is wrapped up in his work and is trying to assist in solving the economic problems which affect them. James Stone is still the secretary, and is a mountain of strength to Blackfoot.

At Lloydminster John Campbell, of Streamstown, and Mr. James Stone, assisted in the work and made the meeting interesting. A good number of farmers were in attendance and expressed themselves in favor of organization and co-operation, but unfortunately the secretary, Mr. Linton, was not present, having been called away to England, so it is probable that not a great deal will be done in this district until his return.

The outstanding feature of the whole tour was the enthusiasm displayed by those in attendance at the meetings, and the desire expressed to do everything possible to make the U. F. A. a big factor in the affairs of the world. The members see the necessity of remaining well organized and that if ever there was a time when the country needed the co-operation of good citizens it was now. Good and strong citizens were needed in building up this wonderful province of Alberta, and if they threshed out the economic questions and stayed with the work the results were sure and the gain to the community great. This tour has resulted in good work and Mr. Austin is to be congratulated on the very thorough manner in which he has handled it.

## TRAPPERS!

Grain Growers, do not forget that at this time of the year the grain harvest is over and now commences another harvest.

**The Fur Harvest.** Many grain growers in isolated parts of the country make more out of the fur harvest than they do out of the grain harvest. It was the furs that first made Winnipeg and Winnipeg to-day enjoys the prestige of the largest raw fur market in the world.

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You should not fail to get our price list. It is one that will wear in your pocket all winter. We pay extra for the skulls, buy elk teeth, everything the fur harvest produces, also give free trapping books to fur shippers. These books are not mere advertising novelties but the best books on trapping published.

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Here is a really splendid bargain. You will have to hurry up to get one as we have only 200 altogether. Very beautiful satin damask tablecloths and napkins. All pure Irish linen in choice designs, with snow-white bleach. Sizes: Cloths, 72x90 ins., napkins, 21x21 ins.

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Here is a splendid offering in a boy's two-piece Norfolk suit. Made of fine domestic tweed in dark grey or brown mixture. This is just the suit for a schoolboy and it would be difficult to find one more suitable for hard wear and abuse. Coat is single breasted with belt and has box pleats front and back. Sizes for 6, 7 and 8 year boys button close up to the neck, 9 and 10 years have open lapels. The pants are knee length and plain at the bottoms. The linings used are all good quality and will add considerably to the wear of the suit.

**49R432. Sizes to fit boys 6 to 10 years.—Sale Price ... 2.50**

If you really want a good idea of what our sale bargains are like, just consider this. For fifty cents you get enough Aviation wool to make one of the popular caps you see in the illustration. Yet it is only one of the many fine offerings in our Sale Catalogue. This wool comes in white, black, navy, red, brown, green and grey. Don't miss the opportunity to buy some. Send for it early before it is sold out.

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**WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE**—Reliable men only to sell our well known lines of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement. Special terms for winter months. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto. 20-8

**SCOTCH EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS**—Mr. Ballantine, shipping agent, Gumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, will be pleased to hear from farmers in Northwest willing to pay good wages for good experienced farm hands from best agricultural parts of Scotland. Arrange now for spring. 22-2

**SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS,** greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

**ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUA-** tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-18

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## SPECIAL NOTICE

The many thousands of farmers who will require seed grain for their next year's crop have naturally been holding back until reduced freight rates go into effect. The reduction of one-half on all seed grain shipments takes effect on January 1, 1913. This will mean the opening of the seed grain business for next year. The prices realized at the beginning of the season are generally higher than those at the end. We, therefore, recommend to all those having seed grain to sell an ad. on the classified page of The Guide starting immediately. The man who is first on the ground will dispose of his seed to the best advantage. Send us your order for at least six weeks. You can sell, through an ad. on this page, all the seed which you have.

## SEED GRAIN

**THE FIRST PRIZE FOR MARQUIS SHEAF** wheat at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was awarded to me. Three hundred bushels seed for sale. Three hundred bushels of Victory oats for sale, yielded over 100 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels flax seed, first quality, very clean. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicken. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE.** Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE AT \$1.50** per bushel, grown from same wheat which took first prize at Gilbert Plains; also first and sweepstake at Brandon last spring; also 200 bushels Victory oats, clean, pure seed, 75c per bushel. J. W. Alderson, Oakbrook, Man. 20-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S** championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McPhayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 22-20

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**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000** bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcellin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Chellwood, Sask. 17-13

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**DODD'S OATS, WHITE—THIRTY-EIGHT** hundred bushels good, clean seed. Extra stiff straw. 85 cents per bushel, for carload. Frank Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 23-6

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## SEED GRAIN

**QUALITY COUNTS—TO FARMERS WHO** intend entering 10-acre field competition: If you want to win first place it is absolutely necessary to sow pure seed, of a high quality, free from admixture. I am prepared to put up lots of the following varieties, highly graded and cleaned—Marquis Wheat; Registered Pure Preston, six years' selection; Registered Early Red Fife. Also same for ¼-acre seed plot to men who desire to take up the work of hand selection of seed grain. Correspondence solicited by grower—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 23-2

**SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—FARMERS** note following record for 1911: Marquis Wheat, \$1,000.00 prize at New York. Pure Registered Preston, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair. Pure Canadian Thorpe Barley, 2-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also silver cup. Pure O.A.C. Barley, 6-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also medal for best malting barley in West. Pure Registered Early Red Fife. All heavily cleaned and graded for seed purposes. Correspondence solicited by grower—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 23-6

**REGISTERED SEED—SWEEPSTAKES AT** Brandon Fair four years. Every sack sealed by inspector. Certificate attached. Red Fife wheat, twelve years' selection, \$1.50 per bushel; Banner oats, fourteen years', \$1.00; Marquis wheat, not registered, \$1.50; Maple Leaf potatoes, \$1.50. Bags free. Dow Bros., Seed Growers, Gilbert Plains, Man. 23-6

**CENTURY OATS—I TOOK FIRST PRIZE** Stately Seed Fair again this year. Order early, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. Price per carload on application. C. Tyson, Stately, Alta. 22-2

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000** bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel. Seed direct from Indian Head Experimental Farm, 1911. Perfectly clean and guaranteed to germinate 95 per cent. Apply John T. Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man. 22-23

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, \$1.25 PER BUS.,** bags extra. T. C. Buchanan, Box 61, Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-6

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**PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.60 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask. Fifty cents per bushel with order, balance on delivery. Wm. Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 23-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$1.65 PER** bushel, including sacks. Traquair Bros., MacDonald Hills, Sask. 22-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000** bushels, clean seed, \$2.00 a bushel. Andrew Glover, Redvers, Sask., Box 47. 19-6

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—ABSOLUTELY** pure and clean, \$1.40 per bushel, sacks extra. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 23-8

## SEED GRAIN

**"MARQUIS WHEAT THE WORLD'S BEST** wheat."—I won Provincial championship for best bushel, best 100 lbs. and best five bushels, 1911, also grew and sold to H. Holmes part of the seed from which he won the world's championship, 1912. My strain is right, get the best. Price \$2.00 per bushel, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Macleod station. Sample on request. Address F. A. Adams, Macleod, Alta.

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—OBTAINED** prizes in both standing and threshed grain competitions this year. Stock raised from 5-lb sample, true to type and absolutely clean. Prices, terms and samples on application. Bert Turner, Maymont, Sask. 23-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$1.75 PER** bushel, including bags. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 18-6

**PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE.** Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

## MISCELLANEOUS

**FRANK SHEPHERD, BREEDER OF BERK-** shire Pigs, Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, Irish Water Spaniels. Exhibition Stock at reasonable prices. The Croplands, Weyburn, Sask. 19-6

**ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL** your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

**FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfair. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 24-11

**WANTED—LIVE WILD ANIMALS, ALSO** furs of all kinds, highest price paid. Write particulars and price wanted or express direct; over five hundred birds for sale; poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis-Guilbert, Man. 20-6

**MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST** prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-11

**HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE** study free on application. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-6

## HORSES

**FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED CLYDES-** dale stallions. Lord Romeo by Bulwark, rising seven, weight eighteen hundred; Baron Haddo, by Roselle, rising five, weight nineteen hundred. Both are beautiful bays with white markings; sound, gentle, good sires and well exercised. They must be sold before February 1 to close the estate of the late James Brett. Address E. W. Brett, Box 931, Regina, Sask. 19-6

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF** you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try E. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION,** four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

## CATTLE

**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger; also heifers and cows, and some cows with calves at foot. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 23-11

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 20-26

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also sows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.**—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED HERE-** fords. 1 male, 4 females. Box 1157, Brandon, Man. 22-2

**HOLSTEINS—FOUNDATION FEMALES A** specialty. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 22-6

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.



## POULTRY

**DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY** of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 18-11

**TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edwards Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C. 20-52

**FINE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn cockerels from prize winning stock, three dollars each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 18-6

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS** from prize winning stock, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Miss L. Walton, Springdale, Sask. 20-6

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** Toulouse geese, from prize winning stock, choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 20-6

**McOPA FARM BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** \$5.00 Satisfaction or money refunded. Indian Russet Ducks, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each; pens of 4, \$6.00 and \$7.00. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 21-4

**PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—** Cockerels, bred from my best imported matings, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Good home bred birds, \$1.50. Hens, \$1.00. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 19-13

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS.** A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 16-6

## SHEEP

**FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR-** ling Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 18-13

## POULTRY BOOKS EACH POSTPAID 25c

Big profits in poultry are assured by following the simple instructions of those who have made it a life-time study. Valuable advice given in these books which are true guides to success. Poultry Manual; More Egg Money; Poultry Houses; Chick Hatching and Rearing; Simple Poultry Remedies; Turkeys, Ducks and Geese (50c). All six for \$1.60, no duty. Total 750 pages. Order now. Postal brings valuable free guide describing our improved metal-covered Alberta Incubator, Brooders, 40 varieties poultry and supplies.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO.  
Box 893 Mankato, Minn.

SHIP YOUR  
**FURS**  
AND  
**HIDES**  
TO  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
277 RUPERT STREET  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA  
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO US.

# CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## ALBERTA LIVE STOCK

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 24.—Estimates made by W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, with regard to the progress of the live stock industry in the province of Alberta during the year just closing, show a very large increase in the number of cattle brought into the province. At least 100,000 head of cattle have been imported into Alberta from Montana by Alberta ranchers, to be used for breeding purposes. While the beef cattle industry is growing rapidly, the most notable feature is the interest the farmers are showing in dairying. Aided by the efforts of the provincial government, which has imported a large number of pure-bred stock, the farmers are acquiring herds of dairy Shorthorns, this breed being said to be the most suitable for this province. The raising of hogs and sheep on the big grain farms in Southern Alberta is becoming an important adjunct to the farming business; while the ranchers are paying more attention to the raising of ewes for breeding purposes than formerly. Marked improvement in the conditions of hogs and sheep placed on the market is noted.

## ENGLISH METHODS IN GRAFT

The municipal grafter is given short shrift in England. There, the law has a summary method of dealing with him. It does not appoint a commission to discover nice words with which to describe his ugly acts, or to find that he is a psychological freak and not responsible for his actions. It puts him on trial, and, when he is found guilty, sentences him to imprisonment, for the ruffian that he is.

In a recent case at the Liverpool Assizes, an estate agent who was a member of the Wallasey Town Council was charged with an endeavor to use his position as a councillor for grafting purposes. He seems to have been a man of considerable social and political influence before his trial, but this did not save him. Although he did not receive a penny of the graft he looked for, he was condemned to prison and to a forfeiture of some of his civic privileges. Lord Coleridge, who tried the case, evidently took a grave view of the offence. In passing sentence, he said—"The jury have found you guilty of corrupt solicitation in your capacity as town councillor. If you had gone further, and in fact had exercised a corrupt influence upon your fellow members of the council, or if you had voted for the proposal, I should have considered it my duty to have awarded a sterner punishment than that which it now falls on me to do. The purity of men in public life must be cherished and upheld. The sentence is that you be imprisoned for three months in the second division, and I further pronounce that you be adjudged to forfeit the public office of town councillor which you hold, and be incapable of being selected or appointed to any public office for a space of seven years."

What will occur to anyone on reading this case is that municipal honesty and efficiency do not depend on any system of municipal government as much as on the determination of the public that it shall have honest and efficient administration. If the law really felt the spur of an outraged public conscience, graft either in its great or petty forms would soon disappear. Too many citizens regard the law and those who administer it as external things. As a matter of fact, they are never for very long stronger or weaker than the public opinion from which their authority ultimately comes.—Exchange.

## PROVING THE ADAGE

Mrs. Knagg—"Do you think I'm going to sit up all night mending your socks?"

Mr. Knagg—"My dear, it's never too late to mend."

## WHAT HE CAME FOR

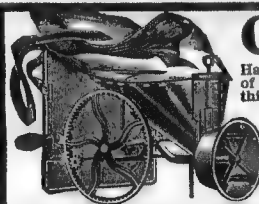
Pater—"I wish Mary's young man would come round after supper."

Mater—"That's all he does come after."

## REMOVED.

Crawford—"I hear he was operated on. What'd he have?"

Crabshaw—"Money."



## CAHOON SEED SOWER

Has the only discharger scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of operator and not against his person. Years of use all over the world prove this to be the simplest, most accurate and durable broadcast sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide breastplate makes it the easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. Complete directions in English, French, German and Spanish. Sent prepaid in the U. S. for \$4.00 if dealer will not supply you. Order today, for it is warranted to give satisfaction. Even seeding brings good reaping.

GOODELL COMPANY, 7 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.

## WHEAT MARKETS IMPROVING

The market of the last two weeks has been indicated, as there are two sides to every question after all. A nice upturn has been recorded, though, of course, set-backs have been numerous. But the trend is almost sure to be upward from now on, and grain growers may safely calculate that by consigning their grain and selling it after arrival at terminals, they will, as a rule, obtain better prices. The spreads on off-grades are very wide, but better get them out now than have them caught in the congestion, and grain perhaps be ruined as the milder weather comes on in the spring. As exporters will not load much off-grade grain into boats for winter storage, it follows that off-grades shipped eight or ten weeks hence are in many instances going to have to sit out till spring in the car, with considerable danger of deterioration.

Give us a trial shipment, and we believe you will be satisfied. Everything possible will be done to secure good results for our shippers.

## BLACKBURN &amp; MILLS

A. M. BLACKBURN D. K. MILLS

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Telephone Main 46 Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

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BONDED

## Cows Thrive and Owners Prosper

in the

## San Joaquin Valley California

Here is the dairyman's opportunity. Conditions are just right for his business and there's a hungry market right at home! Great cities like San Francisco and Los Angeles make steady, profitable markets for fresh milk and dairy products. And think of the thousands who devote their time to orchard and vineyard, who have no room for cattle. And the other thousands devoted to mining and lumbering. The creameries paid an average of over 32 cents a pound last year for butter fat. Can you get as much where you are?

The 200,000 people now in the San Joaquin Valley have only made a beginning in developing its marvelous agricultural resources. Over seven million acres of wonderful crop-producing soil are awaiting the men who will set them at work. Your dollars will have greater earning power here; your brain and muscle will count for more.

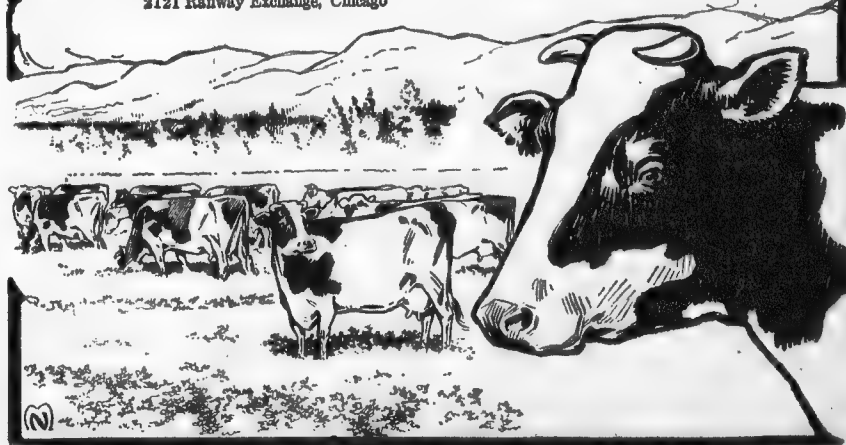
The best of it is that you can buy this land with water developed, or with water rights, at about \$125 an acre, on favorable terms. You can get quick results. Most of the land was wheat-fields or grazing land, and it is easily put into alfalfa. There's a creamery in nearly every hamlet which will sell you cows on time. Little shelter is required, as stock thrives out of doors the year around. There is no time that you can not do out-of-doors work comfortably and profitably.

You will find here good schools, good roads, telephones, rural delivery, electric light and power, trolleys, and a "get-together-and-help-each-other" spirit that makes the newcomer feel at home at once.

The Santa Fe has published a folder about the San Joaquin Valley which is filled with information for the homeseeker. It gives the experiences of people who have taken up different lines of farming, and tells of the results they have secured.

Read the book; then see the country. It will cost but little. Go now, while work is slack. The Santa Fe runs low-fare homeseekers' excursions to California, and elsewhere southwest, on first and third Tuesday each month. Time on the road, only three days from Chicago. I will gladly send the San Joaquin Valley folder free and give you full information about trains and fares.

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A.T. & S.F. Ry.  
2121 Railway Exchange, Chicago





## People's Power in Oregon

Continued from Page 7

act, as compared with the legislative inefficiency of legislatures.

### State Supplies Information

It is said that the people cannot possibly act intelligently upon thirty or forty measures at one election. Before taking that position one should remember two things: First, some two months before the election every registered voter in Oregon receives from the Secretary of State a pamphlet containing the full text of every measure to be voted on, with arguments for and against the measures, prepared by the proponents and opponents of the measures. Second, during each forty-day session the Oregon legislature acts upon 700 to 800 bills and resolutions. Nominally, the legislature is in session forty days; actually it is in session not more than thirty days. The average voter, then, has some sixty days for the study of, say, 40 measures, while the legislator has forty days for the study of 700 measures. Can it be said that a legislator has a better opportunity to inform himself and vote intelligently than has the average voter?

In almost exact proportion as questions before the people are simple or complex, the percentage of votes cast upon measures ranges from about 90 down to about 63—the average being about 71 per cent. of the votes on candidates. Not only are Oregon voters giving more attention to public questions since the adoption of Direct Legislation, but the teachers and pupils in the public schools are giving far more attention to the science of government. Moreover, with the abolition of the old system of control of legislation and government by party machines and private interests, each campaign shows less partisan feeling than the preceding campaign.

By no means the least merit of Direct Legislation is the fact that it tends to shield the legislator from temptation. The evil forces that act upon legislators and tempt them to do wrong are less likely to offer the temptations if the people have power to nullify the acts of legislators and to act for themselves when their chosen representatives fail to act. Therefore, so far from opposing Direct Legislation, the man of honor who seeks or holds a position in a legislative body should welcome and strongly advocate Direct Legislation.

### Can Trust the People

Can the people be trusted, and can business interests trust the people? The Hon. William M. Ladd, Oregon's greatest banker and a former member of the Oregon legislature, says he would "rather trust the people to legislate than trust any legislature."

It is not because representative government has failed that the people are turning for relief to Direct Legislation. Representative government has not failed; it has not been tried. When it is tried it will not fail, for it is democratic. The demand for Direct Legislation is a phase of the world-wide growth towards democracy. Whether or not a pure democracy is possible or desirable is not the question. No people are compelled to choose between unrepresentative government and a pure democracy. What the "fathers" wanted us to have, or what they supposed they were giving us, is of less importance than what we want. Nations, states and communities of living men and women have a natural, moral right not to be governed by dead men. They have an equal right not to be misgoverned by living men.

### HON. DR. ROCHE AND SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

The following is the speech of Dr. Roche, M.P., on a bill to extend the time for the location of South African scrip, taken from the official report of the debates of the House of Commons, April 5, 1910, and referred to on the editorial page of this issue under the heading "Another Gift to Speculators":

Mr. Roche:—Few of us, especially from the West, have not received letters and petitions from public bodies and individuals opposing this bill. Grain

Growers' associations all through Manitoba have passed resolutions condemning of such an extension of time. The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the grain growers of Manitoba, contains the following strong article condemning the extension of time, as a crowd of speculators will be the beneficiaries. The article is as follows:

"Hon. Frank Oliver has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, to extend the time for settlement duties to begin on South African Scrip until the end of 1911. This action is taken by Mr. Oliver despite the vigorous protests made by Western Farmers' associations. He knows that the scrip is now held by speculators and that his bill will simply be a means of robbing western farmers still further. It is hard to understand how Mr. Oliver, with his eyes wide open, can take the part of the land grabbers against the bona fide farmers of the West. It begins to look as though the interests of the people were regarded very lightly at Ottawa. At the rate things are going a farmer will have to contribute more largely than ever to the support of the wealthy and privileged classes. Mr. Oliver is Minister of the Interior and is supposed to be looking after the interests of the settlers in the West. Instead of that he seems to be promoting legislation in the interests of the land grabbers."

This is a pointed and strong expression, no doubt elicited by the fact that these protests must have been sent to the Minister of the Interior, and his department, and apparently no attention has been paid to them. The principal reason advanced by the minister is that a precedent has been established in other land grants. I am not conversant with the conditions of other land grants, but present day conditions cannot be compared with conditions when the other grants were made. Immigrants are coming in by thousands; in a few years

we will have little good land left for free homesteading purposes, and the speculators will utilize the scrip for their own aggrandisement, and to the disadvantage of the bona fide settler. It has been argued that if an extension of time is refused, all the grants will be placed on the market at the same time, causing a fall in price. If you discriminate and allow the extension only to the veterans who hold their land this will be obviated, whereas, if there is an extension to include all grants, the prices will be enhanced and the speculators will be the beneficiaries. I have seen it stated in a Winnipeg paper that since the bill was introduced there has been a rise in the value of these land grants, and if the bill passes there will be a further rise. At a meeting of the Grain Growers' association at Shoal Lake the other day a resolution was about to be put against the granting of an extension of time, but a prominent friend of gentlemen opposite asked the meeting not to pass the resolution, saying it would not be necessary, because they had the assurance of the Prime Minister that no extension would be granted. By reason of that statement the resolution was not passed. I will not say such a promise was made, but that information, wherever obtained, was the means of heading off that resolution. We object to the speculator being the chief beneficiary, as he would be if the bill passed in its present form.

Mr. Nesbitt:—In what way would it rob the farmers of the West, if this extension were made?

Mr. Roche:—Some of the farmers are themselves desirous of getting the scrip as bona fide settlers, and if this bill passes the price will be so enhanced that it will be beyond their reach. The speculator will not settle on the land, but many farmers would like to get the lands, and this will put them beyond their reach.

Mr. Nesbitt:—Would they not be speculators if they did?

Mr. Roche:—No, they would settle on the lands or purchase them for their sons.

### WHAT ONE ACRE COSTS

The cost of raising an acre of wheat was shown to the International Dry Farming Congress by E. A. Wiggins of Nebraska, as follows:

Culture—Plowing, \$1.50; harrowing and levelling, 35c.; seed, \$1.15; seeding, 15c.; discing, \$1.15; irrigating, \$1.25; total, \$5.55.

Harvesting—Cutting with binder, 30c.; twine for binding, 50c.; shocking, 50c.; hauling, \$1.25; threshing, \$.25; incidentals, 30c.; total, \$5.10. Hauling to market 70c.

Interest and taxes—Water tax, 50c.; tax on land, 40c.; interest on equipment, 30c.; interest on \$100 at 8 per cent., \$.80; total, \$9.20.

Total cost, \$20.55.

These black-and-white stories may awaken in the farmers of this country a desire to know the exact cost of many things on the farm of more importance than that of an acre of wheat. How about the profit or loss you make per annum on each of your cows? It may surprise you!—Toronto Weekly Globe, Dec. 11, 1912.

History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or grey hairs, privileging him with the experience of age, without either the infirmities or inconveniences thereof.—T. Fuller.

**Pratt's Animal Regulator**  
is the only stock conditioner which has stood the test of 40 years. Try it! It will increase the profits from your livestock.  
25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50  
"Your money back if it fails"  
1913 ALMANAC FREE at your dealers or  
**PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LTD.**  
TORONTO - ONT.

# A better and more complete service for dairymen and cow owners in the Northwest

ON January 1st, 1913, the Western Canadian business of The De Laval Separator Co. was taken over by the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited, a distinctly Canadian corporation operating under a Canadian Charter which, in addition to being the sole Canadian distributors of De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos, will handle a complete line of dairy, creamery, milk plant and cheese factory supplies of all kinds.

There has been no change of ownership, management or business policy. The change was made solely with the object of enlarging the scope of the De Laval organization in Canada and to facilitate a better equipment service for cow-owners and others in Western Canada interested in the various phases of dairying.

To this end, the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., has now under construction at Peterboro, Ontario, a large up-to-date manufacturing plant which, when completed, will be the largest and best equipped factory in Canada for the manufacture of dairy supplies, and in many respects the best in the world. The present De Laval Cream Separator manufacturing plant in Montreal will be maintained in addition to the factory for the manufacture of creamery and dairy machinery and silos at Peterboro.

To adequately care for the greater interests of the new Company the Western Canadian Branch of the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., has recently erected a fine new building at 128 James Street, Winnipeg, where they are now located, and are in a position to serve their patrons better than ever before.

The same high plane of superior quality and efficiency in the manufacture of cream separators for which the De Laval Canadian organization has already achieved a well-deserved reputation will be maintained in its full new line of creamery, cheese factory, milk plant and dairy machinery, silos and other equipment and supplies for cow-owners and dairymen.

Complete catalogues have been issued covering the various lines which the Company is handling and these will be gladly mailed free of cost to everyone asking for them. In writing please state what machines or lines of dairying you are most interested in.

## De Laval Dairy Supply Co. LIMITED

128 James St., Winnipeg

173 William St., Montreal



SECOND PRIZE AD. written by ALFRED D. LONGMAN, Elgin, Man.

# A Farmer who became a Millionaire

While engaged in the pursuit of Farming has never yet been known. But why not?

Are not Farmers as industrious, thrifty and intelligent as any other class of human beings? Doubtless they are.

Then why are a few men in other industries acquiring vast fortunes with the expenditure of little or no labor? The secret of their success is that they have organized their forces, and concentrated their efforts with the sole purpose of bettering their own interests.

The farmer until recently has failed to do this and consequently has fallen a prey to organizations which have acted more wisely than he. BUT THE FARMERS ARE AWAKENING. They have seen their mistake. They have begun to realize their possibilities, and in their own interests have organized—THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED, THE GREATEST CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN CANADA TODAY.

There are 13,000 farmers in the Company at present, but it cannot render the great service to the farmers of which it might be capable, unless every farmer gives it his sympathy and support.

We have leased the Manitoba Government line of elevators, and a C.P.R. Terminal Elevator at Fort William, and in order to operate these, and to carry the co-operative principle along other lines, we must have a large additional capital subscribed by the farmers of Western Canada.

Will you not co-operate with us by shipping us your grain, by purchasing more stock, and by using your influence in achieving this great end of "Equal Rights for all and Special Privileges for none." It is your Company, Mr. Farmer. It is working in your interests. It is endeavoring to eliminate the conditions which are making your profits so small. It is worthy of your support.

*For Information, Shipping Bills, Etc., Apply to*

## The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA FARMERS ADDRESS  
CALGARY OFFICE

Calgary, Alta.



# ANNUAL MEETING UNION BANK OF CANADA

HELD AT WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 17, 1912

The 48th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the banking house in Winnipeg on Tuesday, 17th December, 1912.

The chairman read the annual report of the directors as follows:

The directors beg to present to the shareholders the following statement of the result of business for the year ending 30th November, 1912, together with a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### Forty-eighth Annual Statement

30th November, 1912

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1911	\$ 71,975.33
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	706,832.73
Being slightly over 14 per cent. on the average paid-up capital during the year).	
Premium on new stock	47,580.00
	\$826,388.06

Which has been applied as follows:

Dividend No. 100, quarterly, 2 per cent.	98,919.70
Dividend No. 101, quarterly, 2 per cent.	99,044.60
Dividend No. 102, quarterly, 2 per cent.	100,000.00
Dividend No. 103, quarterly, 2 per cent.	100,000.00
Transferred to rest account	\$195,360.00
Transferred to rest account, premium on new stock	47,580.00
	242,940.00
Written off bank premises account	100,000.00
Contribution to officers' pension fund	10,000.00
Balance of profits carried forward	75,483.76
	\$826,388.06

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Winnipeg

### FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET

30th November, 1912

### LIABILITIES

Notes of the bank in circulation	\$ 4,711,534.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$14,423,813.15
Deposits bearing interest	41,219,540.83
	55,643,353.98
Balances due to other banks in Canada	256,737.45
Balances due to agencies of the bank and to other banks in foreign countries	161,422.62
	418,160.07
Total Liabilities to the public	\$60,773,048.05
Capital paid up	5,000,000.00
Rest account	3,300,000.00
Reserved for rebate of interest on bills discounted	157,337.63
Dividend No. 103	100,000.00
Dividends unclaimed	2,358.53
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	75,483.76
	\$69,408,227.97

### ASSETS

Gold and silver coin	\$ 690,161.30
Dominion government notes	5,937,622.00
	\$ 6,627,783.30
Deposit with Dominion government for security of note circulation	230,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	4,074,920.33
Balances due from other banks in Canada	414,051.49
Balances due from agents in United States	536,192.42
Balances due from agents in United Kingdom	779,557.78
Government, municipal, railway and other debentures and stocks	3,782,063.70
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds	6,345,476.07
	\$22,790,045.09
Other loans and bills discounted current	45,015,074.74
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	118,108.24
Real estate other than bank premises	305,045.34
Mortgages on real estate sold by bank	66,073.52
Bank premises and furniture	1,019,061.70
Other assets	94,819.34
	\$69,408,227.97

G. H. BALFOUR,  
General Manager.

During the year the head office of the bank was transferred from Quebec to Winnipeg.

During the past year forty-three branches and agencies of the bank have been opened in the following provinces—Ontario, 13; Alberta, 9; British Columbia, 4; Manitoba, 5; Saskatchewan, 12.

Two branches in Ontario, which proved unproductive, have been closed. The total number of branches is now 285.

The customary inspections of the head office and of all branches and agencies of the bank have been made.

JOHN GALT,  
President.

Winnipeg, 17th December, 1912.

The president, Mr. John Galt, addressed the meeting as follows:

I beg to move the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. William Price, of Quebec, and Mr. R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg, our vice-presidents.

The financial position and the net profits of the past year will, I trust, meet with your approval. The present year marks an epoch in the bank's history, and it is, therefore, fitting that I should make a few remarks on the present position of the bank—its policy and the scope of its operations.

On July 1st the head office was removed from the city of Quebec to the city

of Winnipeg. Such an important event calls for a review of the progress of the bank in past years and an explanation of the reasons which, in the opinion of your directors, necessitated this change.

The great development of our institution is coincident with, and largely due to the development of the West. The following figures will show how rapid this growth has been.

On the 31st of May, 1904, only eight and one-half years ago, when the present general manager took charge, our capital was \$2,500,000; reserve fund, \$1,000,000; and total assets, \$20,602,110. To-day these figures are—Capital, \$5,000,000; reserve fund, \$3,300,000; and total assets over \$69,000,000; or double the capital, over three times the reserve fund, and well over three times the total assets. The policy of the Union Bank has certainly been consistent. It was the first bank to establish a chain of branches in the West, and as railways and population spread westward we followed, and to-day, west of and including Fort William, we have no less than 187 branches. This policy was criticized in earlier days, but it has since been adopted by all the large banks, and the results have amply justified it.

We have opened this year a number of new branches, but we can assure you that this has not been done without careful consideration and a close examination of local conditions. One not conversant with western life would find it difficult to realize the change made each year in a few months by the incoming thousands of new settlers. Vast areas of vacant land are brought under cultivation; new lines of railway are built, divisional towns established, and villages with stores and hotels spring up with magical rapidity. To these communities a bank is essential, and one of the chief merits of our Canadian banking system is that it lends itself to the prompt establishment and equipment of branches whenever they are required.

**Mixed Farming.**—Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of mixed farming. It insures for the farmer a steady income all year round. Should his wheat crop be unfit for sale, it can be fed, with other coarse grains and roots, to his live stock. The world's demand for cattle is increasing, and we should be able, not only to supply our own needs, but also to export on a large scale. We must look to our agricultural products to pay the interest on our obligations, and finally to liquidate them.

**Speculation in Land.**—A good deal has been said about speculation in land. The increase in land values has added enormously to the assets of western business, and has to some extent formed a basis for extended credit, but this is not felt to be a drawback when the value is real and convertible. We consider that a business standing which is strengthened and enhanced by property holdings is entitled to a reasonable enlargement of credit for legitimate business operations. The danger lies in speculation, and this bank should, in the future, as in the past, set its face steadfastly against this evil.

It is gratifying to note that there is every indication of continued prosperity in Canada. The character of our business shows that trade conditions are on a healthy basis, and we expect to have full scope for the employment of our money under advantageous conditions. We look forward to the future with a full degree of confidence.

In conclusion, let me say that your directors feel the responsibility which rests upon them, that they will do their utmost to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and depositors, and to properly fulfil the obligations which rest upon a great bank of taking care of the savings of the people, and of employing them prudently and safely in fostering the legitimate and active undertakings of commerce, of manufacturing and of farming.

The general manager, Mr. G. H. Balfour, addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to welcome so many shareholders as are present at this, the first annual meeting to be held in the new home of the bank. The large number is an evidence of the interest manifested in the welfare of the institution by its western shareholders.

The reasons for making the change in the head office have been fully explained by the President.

The wisdom of the course adopted has been always fully concurred in by me personally, and, indeed, its necessity had become very apparent during the past few years, owing to the rapidly increasing volume of business transacted by the bank in these western provinces.

The President has given you some figures bearing on the general expansion of the bank's position during the past eight years.

It may, however, prove interesting to you to learn in this connection that whilst the bank had eighty-four branches in 1904, on the 20th of November, 1912, it had two hundred and eighty-five branches, and the number of officials employed had increased from 420 to 1,387 in the same period.

These figures must bear convincing testimony to the steady progress and expansion made in the past eight years.

Of these 201 new branches, 132 have been opened west of the Great Lakes. Comparing the figures in the balance-sheet now under review with those of November 30th, 1911, it will be noted that the deposits have increased by \$10,400,000, namely, from \$45,232,460.80 to \$55,643,353.98. These figures are considered very satisfactory and encouraging.

The subscribed capital stock has been fully paid up during the year, and now stands at \$5,000,000.

The rest account has been increased by \$243,000, bringing it up to \$3,300,000, or 66 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank.

The total assets are \$11,000,000 greater than in 1911. This is largely accounted for by the increase in the deposits above referred to.

Bearing in mind the exceptionally heavy expenses incurred during the year incident to the transfer of the head office from Quebec to Winnipeg, and to the opening of so many new branches, we are well satisfied with the result of the year's operations, namely, a net profit of slightly over 14½ per cent. on the average capital paid up.

I may say that the full cost of opening a branch is written off at the end of the first half-year of its operations. This is a very heavy item in the aggregate, when a number of branches are opened in any one year.

In the matter of steel chests alone, the bank has up to date invested more than \$350,000, all of which has been paid for out of its profits.

Coming to the assets, it will be seen that the holding of gold and government notes is \$700,000 more than last year, being additional cash reserves held against increased liabilities in the nature of larger deposits.

Notes and cheques on other banks in Canada, whilst \$1,000,000 in excess of 1911, merely represent the daily accumulated items for exchange with other banks. The additional \$700,000 due by agents in the United Kingdom pertains to money loaned in London by our branch there.

The bank has increased its holdings of government, municipal, railway, and other debentures and stocks during the year by \$1,000,000, and its loans and bills discounted current by \$9,000,000, bringing these two items up to \$3,782,063.70 and \$45,015,074.74 respectively. This is in the nature of a general expansion in the business of the bank.

It was then moved by Mr. John Galt, seconded by Mr. William Price and Mr. R. T. Riley that the report of the directors now read, be adopted and distributed amongst the shareholders.

Mr. R. T. Riley spoke as follows:

"I have followed with as much interest as anyone present the very able address of the president—like everything else that he has undertaken, it has been well done and you can accept with confidence every statement made and be assured he has the endorsement of all his colleagues on the board."

"I am glad we have with us to-day some of our friends from Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, who doubtless hold the proxies of many of our eastern stockholders."



The bulk of our stock is held in the east, and I wish to emphasize the fact that when the wise men of the east, referred to by Mr. Galt, saw the star of prosperity arising in the West and followed it, they did not abandon everything for this new vision—far from it—nor have their successors—for the business of the Union Bank in the East is larger to-day than ever before and will in no way suffer by reason of the removal of the headquarters of the bank to a point 1,500 miles nearer the centre of its activities, but there will be a well-balanced extension all over the Dominion of Canada, with the centre rather than the extreme east as headquarters.

"The six months' experience your Winnipeg directors have had of headquarters work has been sufficient to give them some idea of their new and increased responsibilities—responsibilities not accepted without some hesitation—for a bank is something more than an organization for making money for its shareholders. It is a highly organized and intricate piece of machinery that is at the disposal of the public to facilitate the conduct of business—a public utility enjoying special privileges and it is just as much the duty of the directors of a bank to see to it that these privileges are not abused as it is to protect the shareholders who, after all, own but a small percentage of the enormous sums of money passing through their hands.

"Like the president, I take a very hopeful view of the future. Our shareholders will never regret the confidence shown by electing a majority of their directors in this city. The west has always been well advertised—never so well as at the present time. It was never quite so 'wild and woolly' as reputed, nor is it now as extravagant and speculative as described by some. It is true the westerner spends some of his money freely and foolishly, probably because he makes it easily—but there is underlying the western community an element of good Scotch conservatism introduced by the Hudson's Bay factors—the Lord Selkirk colonists and this good Scotch granite has been well built into the foundations of our commercial life here and we shall endeavor to carry out the advice of our president, the exact phraseology of which I cannot remember, but which interpreted into the vernacular is 'Be sure you're right; then go ahead.'

"I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report."

Mr. William Price, of Quebec, expressed the pleasure that it gave him as the eastern vice-president, in visiting Winnipeg, to meet with the western shareholders, and stated that the Eastern Board in handing over the control to the Western directors, did so with the utmost confidence that the affairs of the bank would be in good hands, be capably administered, and the future development of the business carefully fostered on safe lines.

The motion was then carried.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Allan, seconded by Mr. Stephen Haas, that the meeting now proceed to the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box, for the receipt of votes, be kept open until a quarter past 1 o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed without a vote being offered, during which time proceedings be suspended.—Carried.

The Hon. W. H. Montague, P.C., spoke as follows:  
The President and Gentlemen:

I have been asked by a number of the shareholders to propose a resolution. I am quite sure that the shareholders of the Union Bank have been very much gratified to receive the statement of affairs presented at this meeting. This statement of affairs shows the bank to be in an exceptionally prosperous condition, and it demonstrates as well that a most progressive policy has been pursued during the past year. The more closely the statement is examined the better the results appear to be.

As the president has suggested, the universal prosperity of Canada, coupled with the marked progress which is being made in every branch of our industry and commercial life, combine to make Canada at the present time ideal soil for the growth of an institution such as the Union Bank is. Nevertheless, sir, we recognize to the full that the splendid results which have been achieved during the past year could only have been achieved by an institution whose board of directors were skilled and wide awake business men.

I move, seconded by Mr. James Fisher, K.C., that a very hearty vote of thanks be presented by the shareholders to the honorary president, the president, and the board of directors of the Union Bank of Canada for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. Jas. Fisher, in a few well-chosen words, seconded the motion, which was then carried.

It was moved by Mr. M. Bull, seconded by E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C., that the thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the general manager, assistant general manager, superintendents, inspectors, managers and other officers of the bank for their devotion and zeal in the service of the bank during the past year.—Carried.

Mr. G. H. Balfour, general manager, and Mr. H. B. Shaw, assistant general manager, replied briefly on behalf of the staff.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen elected as directors for the ensuing year: Hon. John Sharples, Mr. John Galt, Messrs. Wm. Price, R. T. Riley, Wm. Shaw, George H. Thomson, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, W. R. Allan, M. Bull, Samuel Barker, E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C., Stephen Haas, Lieut.-Col. John Carson, F. W. Heubach.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected board the Hon. John Sharples was elected honorary president; Mr. John Galt, president; Mr. William Price, and Mr. R. T. Riley, vice-presidents.

—Advt.

F. W. S. CRISPO, Secretary.

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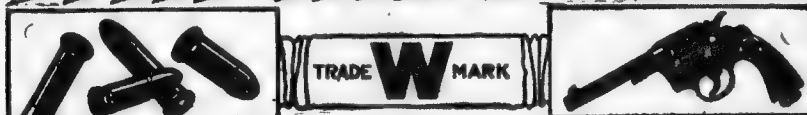
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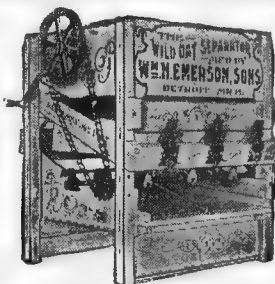
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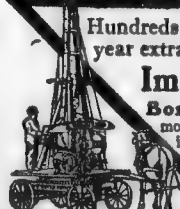
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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 3

cents, labor 25 cents, other expenses 20 cents, total \$1.15. The same argument applies to other clothing.

Now I will call your attention to two articles of food, that is, oatmeal and flour. I have taken, as a boy, ten bushels of oats or wheat to the old fashioned water mill and would get back all there was in it. Now, the big milling companies will not grind small grists, but the mill will buy your oats and wheat and sell you the flour and oatmeal with the following results. They will pay on an average 25 cents per bushel for oats, one bushel making 22 lbs. of oatmeal; so you see the farmer only gets oatmeal out of 3 1/4 bushels of oats, no tailings or dairy chop, while the milling combine takes as toll 6 3/4 bushels out of ten for making the oatmeal instead of one. You see, 3 1/4 bushels will make 71 lbs. of oatmeal. At 3 1/2 c. a lb., it would pay for the ten with no duty, no freight, yet it cost enough to pay both duty and freight to China and back. Same would apply to breakfast cereals made out of wheat and other articles of food. The tomatoes in the can, that we pay 20 cents for, bring the farmer about two cents. For a can of salmon that cost the consumer 25 cents, weighing 1 1/2 lb., the canning combine pay 1 cent a lb. for the fish.

My grocer man tells me there is a canning combine in Canada and prices are the same from any factory; but all fair minded people will admit that the power to fix the price of the necessities and comforts of life never ought to be in the hands of the few. Let us consider what are the necessities of life. When a newborn babe comes into the world it must have air to breathe, and a right to land as it grows, necessary for its comfort and physical welfare. It is admitted for every person that comes to Alberta, man, woman or child, bring increase land values of \$1000.00. I know land was bought for \$4.00 an acre selling today from \$400.00 to \$1000.00 an acre, all because of increased population. It is the people who make land values, and to the people it belongs. We read in the Good Book that "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and that it should not be sold for ever, and that if a man did not want to use land he has no right to own it. The title should always remain with the government, those who occupy and use it paying a small tax to the government, everyone allowed for the improvements they put upon the land. How much better to pay a small tax to keep up highways, schools, etc., than to have a mortgage upon it, paying from 8 to 11% interest, besides paying all taxes to run the government? Why do people want to buy land that they cannot use? For no other purpose than to take the advantage of someone who wants it, and make him pay something for nothing. Premier Seddon declared that New Zealand would never enjoy perfect prosperity until every foot of the land was nationalized, and now it is a live question in that country.

Second, the newborn babe must have shelter. The lumber that grows upon government land belongs to all the people and they should have it at cost. I could go into the details and show you that lumber is sold from 100 to 200% above the cost of production.

Third, the babe must have warmth. The Province of Alberta mines about 2,000,000 tons of coal a year, costing the people about \$2.50 a ton at pit mouth. Calgary has estimated it can mine its own coal for 70 cents a ton. The New Zealand government went into the coal business and cut the prices in two.

Fourth, the babe must have food, which I have dealt with.

Fifth, the clothing. This I have gone into.

Sixth, all the people have to employ railroads and steamboats because in the most humble home there is some article that has to come a considerable distance. It has been estimated that since confederation, the Dominion Government has paid out for the cause of transportation on water and land \$1,000,000,000, an enormous sum, about \$1400.00 for each person in Canada. If there is anything the people ought to own it is the railroads. It is just as important as the public highways.

Seventh, the people must have money. There was a statement in the Monetary Times that there is now in use by the

different loan companies \$200,000,000 in the three Prairie Provinces. Remember, that on nearly all farm loans of \$500 and under, the interest is 10% and a large share is of that class. Then the fees average \$25.00, making the people pay an average of 9% on that \$200,000,000, and \$30,000,000 of that was placed last year. A large percentage of farm and city property is mortgaged from three to ten times what it would sell for seven or eight years ago. Is this proof of prosperity? If the people could borrow that money from the government, as they do in New Zealand, it would save about 5% to the wealth producing classes, or \$10,000,000.

Or put it in this way. The difference in interest we have to pay the loan companies and what we would have to pay the government would buy out all the railroads in the Western provinces and build what additional roads are required by paying 6% interest, spread over a term of 36 years, paying principal and interest in that time.

I think I have plainly shown the people that the combines and trusts are upon their backs. I will try and show the people how I believe they can cut the straps and let them drop. For the remedy of the high cost of living, before we can accomplish this, there are three things we must have. First, a new party; second, public ownership; third, free trade.

The reasons a new party is wanted are, both the old parties are in the mighty iron grasp of the big interests, or the combines and trusts, and, to my mind, it would be a hopeless task for the reform element in either of the old parties to wrench the power from the privileged classes.

The farmers of this district have unanimously passed in favor of a new party and the calling of a convention of farmers, labor organizations and all others who are not satisfied with the old parties. I would not favor a farmers' or a labor party, they both would be too narrow. We must have a representative government where the interests of all classes and condition of people will be protected.

We must have public ownership, especially of the large industries. We have shown what it would do. Now, let us consider how we can secure it. Public ownership of the land is a new question in Canada. If the land to build on could be secured direct from the government, the cost of a lot to build on would be reduced at least 100%. The graduated land tax would force

the large holders to sell the land and the government could be the purchasers, the small holder to be exempt to the extent of \$250.00 and for every additional \$1000.00 of real estate, held by any one person or company, the taxes to be raised. That put land monopoly in New Zealand out of business. Next, public ownership of the lumber would cut the price of lumber that goes into a house in half, so you see, public ownership of the land and lumber would reduce the cost of building a home 50%, and government loans to settlers would reduce the interest on borrowed money by one half, then public ownership of the great industries that supply our food, as we have shown, would at least reduce the price 50%. Now it is safe to say that 1% of the people own these industries and there is not one person in ten thousand of the population of Canada who owns stock in a railroad, yet that one stock holder has more power in making the laws in Canada that govern the railroad than the other nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine, which shows the power of concentrated wealth.

We want free trade, on this I will offer no comments; I do not suppose we could form a new party that would give all I am asking for, but it will all come in the near future. Don't get discouraged because you have the monied element to fight against. Remember that money is not the strongest motive power of the human heart; money has martyrs, but men and women have laid their necks by the thousand upon the block for the sake of liberty, love, religion, patriotism, fame, science and art.

WM. R. BALL.

Deer Mount, Alta.

### A LETTER FROM PEACE RIVER

Editor, Guide:—In one of your recent issues I noticed mention of internal elevators and mills advocated and I should like to see the subject fully discussed by someone conversant with same as I am of the opinion that in a new country like we have here at Peace River it would be far better to build flour, flax and oat mills right at the start. At the present time we do not know in which direction our products of the farm will go and the freight rates will be high in any case, hence the advisability of shipping the finished product and keeping the by product in the country. We here are just far enough removed from any commercial or manufacturing centre to become one ourselves. This is my second year in the country and I am satisfied that it is equal to Manitoba or Saskatchewan for grain growing. We have some fine sam-

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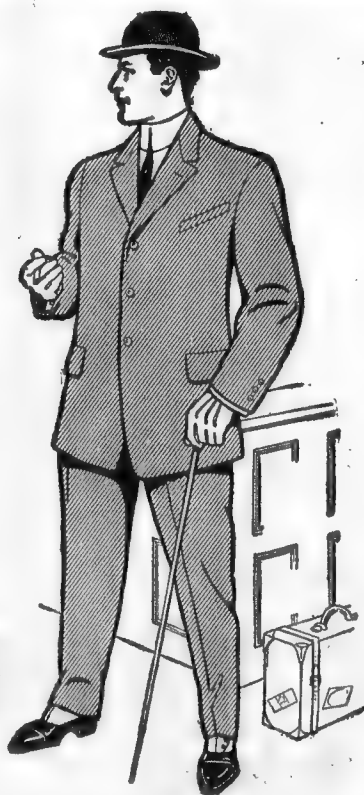
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ples of wheat, oats and flax, but of course there is no railroad here yet so we can't go in very heavy and that is the reason I should like to hear something more on the government owned mills. Thanking you in anticipation and wishing you every success.

ALEX. BENNETT.

Waterhole P.O., Alta.

This is not a world of strict logic, but of constantly-shifting compromise.—Earl Russell.



## The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

food is prepared daily, bottles, dipper and spoons should not only be washed with soap and water, but should be boiled, and the measuring glass and mixing pitcher scalded with boiling hot water.

There should be a nipple for each bottle used in the twenty-four hours. These should be thoroughly washed and boiled once each day, and kept in a covered tumbler ready for use. After the baby has emptied a bottle, both the bottle and nipple must be thoroughly rinsed, the bottle filled with cold water and the end of the nipple placed in the neck of the bottle. This nipple, of course, must not be used again till once more boiled. As the child grows older and uses barley water or cereals, a double-boiler and strainer for this use only should be provided.

Colic is caused by indigestion and may indicate that the food is at fault. A simple remedy is the injection of a half cup of warm water into the rectum. A soda-mint tablet dissolved in a half ounce of warm water fed to the baby

from a bottle will often relieve the pain.

Never use paregoric or any form of soothing syrups, except when ordered by a doctor. Disregard of this rule may prove very serious—retarding a child's development and otherwise injuring it.

By the fourth week a baby's bowels should be regulated and move twice daily. Before it is a year old it should be trained to use a chair, and its bowels to move at a regular time daily. If there is any trouble in this connection which a small dose of castor oil does not correct, by all means consult a physician.

Head colds in the infant are not serious, and usually only amount to "snuffles." For this, squeeze a little white vaseline from a tube into each nostril, and hold the head down so that it will dissolve in the nose.

In the case of a cough which lasts for any length of time, the doctor should be called.

A tiny pink rash coming with heat, can be alleviated by adding baking soda to the bath water. After patting the skin dry, use carbolic talcum powder freely.

A creeping child will often pick up things and swallow them. If this happens, do not get panicky and give medicine to move the bowels. Nature will take care of it, and it will pass off more easily if the intestines are filled with solids rather than if their contents are liquefied by a cathartic.

If a child is choking, pick it up by its heels, let its head hang down and the little trap at the back of the throat should immediately dislodge the foreign substance.

Bowed legs are caused by lack of proper nourishment in food, and consequent weak bones. A child with such tendency should be kept off its feet till a doctor can prescribe for the bone treatment and outline a proper diet.

A child who breathes with its mouth open, snores when asleep and looks drawn and pinched, has a third tonsil, or adenoid. This should be removed by a throat specialist as soon as possible.

When a child has a convulsion, its muscles become rigid and twitch—a physician should be sent for at once. In the meantime the child should be placed immediately in a warm—not hot—bath, and iced cloths applied to its head. Do not even wait to undress the child.

Before leaving the subject I want to reiterate to mothers not to allow themselves to become over-anxious and fussy. I have seen so many women make themselves very unhappy and more or less ridiculous by exaggerated fears, to say nothing of the discomfort caused to family and friends by the atmosphere of continual apprehension and anxiety.

In one family where I stayed a month the mother seemed to be haunted by the fear that her baby might come upon a germ. The child had but two sadly faded toys, which were boiled each morning and gingerly handed to him; if he dropped one, it was snatched up and boiled again while he sat pensively waiting. A friend who used to be at the house a good deal was fiercely reprimanded when she put in his hand a pretty silver bangle which, bored by the monotony of his two much-boiled playthings, the youngster craved. She insisted that if the baby ever did happen to get a germ, instead of digesting or otherwise disposing of it calmly and harmlessly he would promptly have a spasm. And when I met her a year later she said: "Whether that baby ever did get a germ or not history does not record, but I have always felt that the reason the poor little fellow has developed crossed eyes is because he has been looking so hard both ways at once trying to avoid them."

Of course the friend may be somewhat extreme in one direction—certainly the mother was in the other.

One of the funniest things I ever saw on this subject was a poem published somewhere. The verses were full of how this was boiled and that was boiled, and each one ended: "But we can't boil his thumb." Be conscientiously clean in the ways mentioned throughout this article, and then don't worry about chance germs. We can't possibly avoid them all, and they are by no means all deadly. Let common sense be your watchword in rearing the baby!

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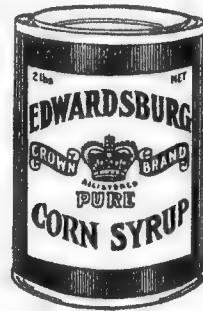
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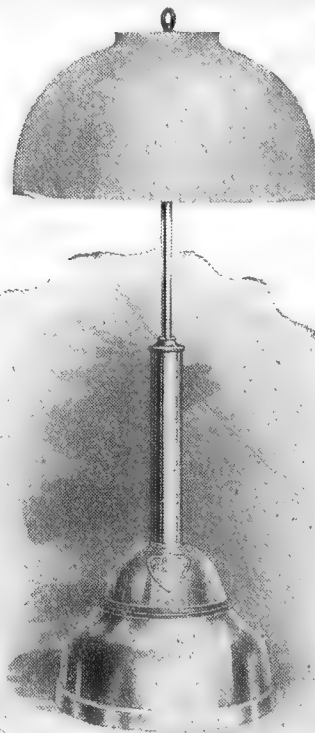
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**HARRIS McFAYDEN**  
FARM SEED EXPERT

Winnipeg  
Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## A CARD OF THANKS

It is evident that the Christmas spirit has been abroad among our Sunshiners and warmed their hearts to the point of opening their pocket books. From Mrs. Lillian Evans, Nutana, Sask., I received five dollars with which I bought some toys and crackers and games and dress materials for a family in the country where there are six little folk and a great scarcity of cash. I hope the sender will approve of the use to which the money was put.

With another five dollars sent by a friend who signed only H. M. R. with the instructions that it was to help scatter Christmas sunshine, I bought warm blue pants and sweaters and toques for two poor little boys on the prairie and had enough left to add a mechanical toy or two and some games.

The warm baby things which came from Mrs. Richard Jackson, Mowbray, Man., I am sending to the Children's Hospital, together with a pile of scrap books and Christmas cards and papers from various unknown sources and some chocolate novelties contributed by Miss May Evans, Nutana, Sask.

A contribution of two dollars from an anonymous philanthropist at Summerberry, Sask., another of one dollar from J. R. M. at Lyleton, and a third of one twenty-five from Mrs. Geo. Linden at Shoal Lake are also being turned over to the Children's Hospital to help them to buy toys for sixty poor sick children.

A box of clothing was shipped to us by R. J. Gordon, of Belmont, for which have not as yet had any call. If someone who needs warm things would drop me a line I would be glad to forward the parcel, but as I said before please don't ship clothing to me as it makes it necessary to pay double freight or express on every parcel.

And now I really must close as I have several long letters I want to print this week and space is limited. With all good wishes for a New Year filled with happiness and prosperity.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## YOUNG GIRL IN NEED OF HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading the Sunshine page very much and have received many helpful hints from it. for which I am thanking you ever so much.

I am writing to you because of a poor homeless friend of mine who wishes to have a home with an English speaking couple who are well to do farmers and where there are no other children, any place in Manitoba. She is fourteen years of age and wants a home where she is loved and protected. Her parents died suddenly and her younger brother and sisters are also living elsewhere. She is now living with her oldest brother, where she is entirely unwelcome. She is able to work for her own living, but she only wants protection. She is willing to love and respect any people who will give her a good home and be kind to her like any parents. I will leave her name and address with The Guide, hoping that some one will write her and have her come to their home. I would like to keep her myself, but as we are only here about one year we have no home for ourselves yet. I will close wishing The Guide every success.

Address all letters to Agnes in care of Miss Beynon.

## CAKE AND BUN GOODIES

Dear Sunshine:—Read your page with pleasure and as I wrote before and it was printed I thought I would write again and hope I am not taking up too much space.

I freely endorse your opinion of what some people call indecent and think if people were not so ready to take evil where only nature was spoken of this world would be purer and better in more ways than one.

I think it would be a good plan to have a Country Woman's Exchange as mentioned by Adopted Yankee.

I was wishing to get the books of "Helps to Teach the Truth to Children," for which enclosed find 25 cents and oblige.

Enclosed find recipe for a new cake and some lovely buns I make:

Make just a layer cake and divide into

three pans, only have one much smaller than the others, and put in a little extra sugar and make quite stiff, with raw apples sliced very thin and bake and put in between the layer and you do not need any filling. I find it delicious.

Buns—Take about a quart of bread dough when ready to knead stiff and put in one half cup of lard or butter, one half cup of sugar and put one egg in cup and beat well, then fill cup with milk and add fruit if you care to, let them rise well, then put in pan and rise three hours.

VIOLET.

## THE PRIVILEGE OF HOME-MAKING

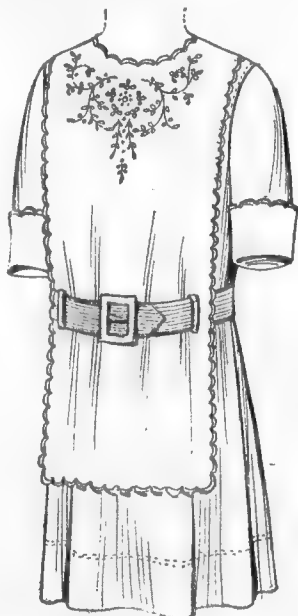
Dear Miss Beynon:—I like your pages in The Guide entitled, The Country Homemakers and Sunshine and have thought a great deal about this wonderful privilege of homemaking that God has given to women. I believe, with you, that when the time comes that young women, entering their own new homes, really see the beautiful privilege that is theirs and that this beautiful home relationship needs nurturing and cherishing each day as long as life lasts, that then, we will not talk of women's rights. I do think that the home is the place for the revolution to take place. I say this because I know, having experienced this revolution in my own home, and being willing to tell anyone who wishes to know how this did come about. Of course, I know mine may possibly be a narrow view, but to me, at least, it has proved itself the only view upon which my home can safely stand, and I think that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and that "home" with such a man is the grandest, most beautiful thing that God gave the world; that is, providing the woman lives with this grand and beautiful idea always before her.

I wonder, have I expressed myself clearly enough? Well, I wish, for the sake of all the honest men there are, that all the women saw the homemaking problem as I have seen it, then the bairns would stand a fair chance of getting all the motherly love that was coming to them, and I believe this is one great lack in the world, just pure, unselfish love. I think you gave us a picture of the home relationship awhile ago in your page, part of some book I think it was, and I thought it was the real true ideal. Thank you, indeed, for your work in these pages and if you do not care to publish this, yet you will know of one grateful reader.

Please send those two little books to help teach the bairns. Yours sincerely,

HOMELOVER.

I think perhaps you did not quite understand me. I believe in women taking a very broad interest in questions outside the home, but we are wholly agreeable on the importance of making the home relations as close and beautiful as possible.—F.M.B.



683—Design for Embroidering a Girl's Dress  
Transfer patterns for the front of the blouse and scallops for tunic and cuffs are given.  
Especially adapted to May Manton's Pattern 7460.

# Are You Watching Your Children's Inclinations?

It is generally thought that the talent for music is hereditary. This is an entirely mistaken idea. Music is purely a Divine gift—a part of the soul of the human being. Neither is it peculiar to cultured people. Many of the world's greatest musicians were born of exceedingly humble parentage, but in no way could this innermost gift be attributed to family inheritance.

Ninety per cent. of children show musical tendencies. When this inclination exhibits itself in children it only needs cultivating or developing.

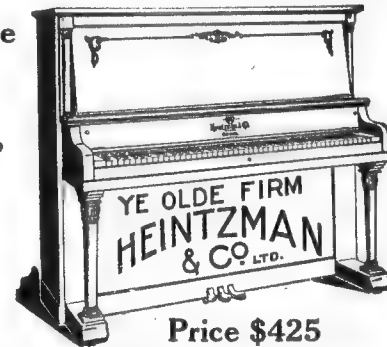
As a parent it is your bounden duty to encourage and foster this tendency. Next to religion, what stronger element is there as a character builder?

If you have not a Piano in your home you are not providing the opportunity. In other words: *You are neglecting your duty.* The Piano is the only instrument readily taken to by children and should be in every home.

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## An Appeal To the Clergymen And Teachers of Western Canada

The elevation of the mind—a correct understanding upon all matters—ought to be the principal end of all our studies, otherwise they will prove of little service to us. No legacy is so rich as honesty. An honest man is the noblest work of the creator.

We want all the Preachers and Teachers of this Western Country to arm themselves with the "Gospel of Live, and let Live" such as The Guide is endeavoring to scatter abroad, like seed. The old rule—Do as you would be done by, is seldom practised now.

## Men desire their own good

BUT MAY NOT DISCERN IT. They may be deceived or inadequately informed. The selfish interest of the individual is often detrimental to that which is best for the whole. When certain organizations dominate, the others are enslaved and are compelled to organize in self-defence. Western farmers are now organizing for self protection until such time as all classes agree to a basis of equity that shall secure to each a brighter day and a square deal, hence The Organized Farmers and The Grain Growers' Guide.

## We want you to help us

in our great Campaign of Education. Yes, we want you to read The Guide regularly each week. With this end in view we are prepared to quote you special rates. If you are interested in the welfare of the farmers and the masses please write to us immediately. We have a very interesting proposition to make to you.

Our Subscription Rates to Ministers of the Gospel and School Teachers are Fifty Cents per Year.

The Grain Growers' Guide  
Winnipeg, Man.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### MORE STORIES WANTED

You will think I am terribly greedy for stories, my young Canucks, but who wouldn't be, with such perfectly beautiful ones coming to me as I have been getting lately?

We are to have a brand new kind of a story to-day. What do you suppose it is to be about? But, there, I know you wouldn't guess in a month of Sundays, so here it is—

I would like to see what pretty stories you can write about "My Favorite Hero or Heroine."

You know, of course, what a hero is—a man who has done something brave and splendid. You remember, at least, the story of Wolfe, who set out to take Quebec or die, and who did die, but succeeded in taking Quebec. And a heroine is a woman hero.

Write all you know about the one you like best.

All the stories must be on my desk not later than February 15.

Any boy or girl of seventeen years or under may send a story.

Everyone must get a teacher or parent to certify that the story is their own work and that the age given is correct.

Write on one side of the paper only, and in pen and ink.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to—Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

### GETTING READY FOR WINTER

(A splendid prize story written by a small member.)

I am going to write about a tiny insect getting ready for winter, perhaps that will not come under the head of the competition. Most everything gets ready for winter in some way, but there are very few begin so early as the little ant.

It was in July, when picking raspberries, I came across an ant hill. They were busy building for winter then. They begin with nice white sand, then they take dry twigs, and carry them to where they want them. They have holes ready to put them in. Sometimes one will secure a big twig, as big as a pencil, and if it is too hard to get along, quite a few more come and help; then they get leaves and moss.

After their building is finished they begin to gather their winter food. I picked a lot of snow berries one day and put down to them, and they picked them up and ran off with them. Crumbs, sugar, or berries are all stored away. They are the busiest little things.

They nearly always select a place near where they can get water, and in a sheltered place, too, so when winter comes it finds the ants all ready.

BESSIE GORDON, Age 10.  
Baldur, Man.

### PREPARING FOR WINTER

In the West, where the winters are so severe, the wild animals that roam the prairies or haunt the rivers and lakes have to make special preparations for winter. The animal that people are most familiar with is, perhaps, the muskrat.

This little animal lives in the ponds or sloughs that are so abundant throughout the West.

The muskrats live in large numbers in some of the sloughs and you may see them playing and chasing one another around, and also chasing the wild ducks which keep watching behind them so the muskrat won't get too close.

Sometimes the muskrat will dive, and the duck will give a jump to one side, so that the muskrat generally comes up in the wrong place.

The fur of all animals is a great deal thicker in winter than it is in summer. This is to protect them from the severe cold we have here. This is also the reason why people trap them in winter, as they get a higher price for them. Their skins are used in making coats, hats, stoles, muffs, etc. It is rather expensive, like those of the mink.

Towards the beginning of fall you may see the muskrats starting to build their dens and preparing for winter.

First you may see them carrying

grass, weeds, or anything that will do for the purpose, if they can push it along through the water. They keep piling up more mud, grass and weeds until it sinks to the bottom. They keep piling it up till it reaches a height of three or four feet, sometimes, above the surface of the water.

Now this den serves as food for them in winter as well as for shelter. The warmth of the rat's body keeps it thawed out below, so that they can get it easily.

They have tunnels dug from their dens to the shore, so if any wild animal or person tears down the dens they can escape through the tunnels. It is unlawful for people to destroy their dens. If they are found out they may be arrested for doing it.

Muskrats don't sleep all winter like many wild animals do, but they come out occasionally from their winter homes if the weather be fine.

ANNIE STEPHEN, Age 13.  
Heron P.O., Sask.

### CAUGHT STEALING GRAIN

One day my brother caught a gopher in our trap. When we got him we wondered what made him look so funny. His head seemed swollen, we then saw pieces of hay sticking out of his mouth. He had stripped seeds off the grasses and filled his mouth with them. He was taking them into his hole when he was caught. When the grain is ripe the gophers will get heads of grain and take the grain out and store it away. They get the grain out without disturbing the husks.

MARGARET EGGLESTON.  
Age 13.

### PREPARING FOR WINTER

Several of the wild animals that roam about our prairies, such as the muskrat, beaver, badger, etc., get ready in the fall for the cold winter.

The muskrats build their dens in the sloughs or ponds. In summer you can see them playing and chasing the wild ducks and each other. The muskrat dives and the ducks swim to one side and the muskrat usually comes up in the wrong place. It is unlawful to destroy the muskrats' dens. They trap the muskrats for their fur. They use their fur for coats, collars and muffs, etc. You usually have to pay a big price for it, too, as muskrat's fur is very expensive.

First, when the muskrat begins to build his den he cuts down grass and weeds and piles them up until they are two or three feet above the water. They have mud mixed with it as well. They have tunnels to go in and out to the land. They keep the lower part of their den thawed out with the heat of their bodies.

When they get hungry they eat some of their den. Sometimes towards the beginning of spring you can see them around the buildings, as they go out to look for fresh food and sometimes get lost.

VIOLET L. FAIR, Age 10.  
Heron P.O., Sask.

### DRY WADING

Paul Helleu, the noted French artist, said in New York, apropos of women's smoking in public:

"In some of your cities and hotels, it is ladylike to smoke. In others it is immoral and degrading. This seems to me as absurdly illogical as the Irish critic's opinion of a new novel."

"This novel," the man said, "was so dry that I just had to wade through it."

### THE NEIGHBOR WITHIN

Why should we ever go abroad, even across the way, to ask a neighbor's advice? There is a nearer neighbor within, who is incessantly telling us how we should behave. But we wait for the neighbor without to tell us of some false, easier way.—Thoreau.

Every uneducated child is an addition to the dangerous forces of unrest.—Rev. Elwyn Thomas.

## FARMERS ATTENTION

Canadian-American farmers and your sons, who have for 18 years been buying Rawleigh's Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Etc., in the United States on Rawleigh's Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied Plan are all invited to call and see us at our new Canadian factory in Winnipeg.

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CLEAR PROFIT

above all expenses selling our goods direct to farmers from wagons should write us at once for our matchless offer to salesmen.

NO DUTY OR LONG HAUL FREIGHT TO PAY. Practically no competition. We are the only large Company of our kind in Canada. Every farmer in Canada needs and uses our kind of goods.

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Must have clean land and be careful, progressive, men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars—Post Office Box 1274, Winnipeg, Man.



## Country Girl's Ideas

The other day I betook myself, during an interlude of favorable weather, to visit the Agricultural College and discover what other country girls are doing. There are about fifty-six girls there at present taking up the Domestic Science course.

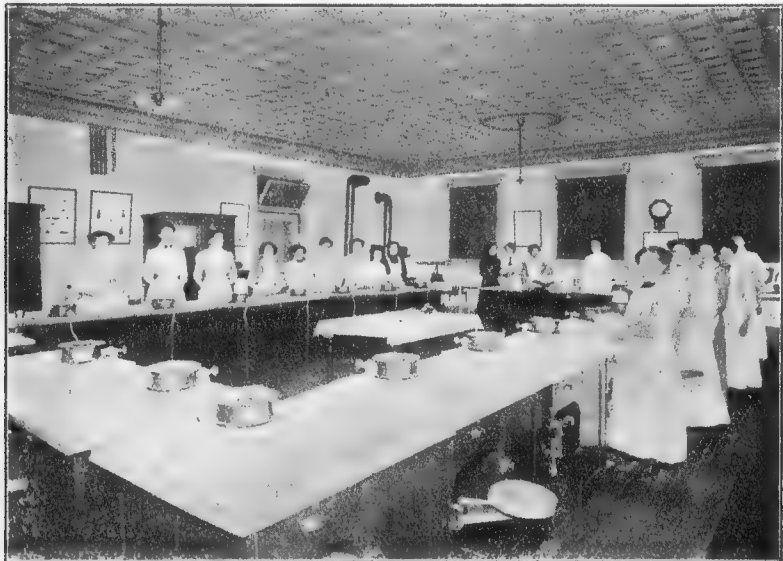
When we arrived the lady in charge of the work was busy with a class in the laundry. They were washing silks, some with soap and water and others with gasoline.

To our benighted minds laundry work probably seems to be one thing that does not require learning, but that is merely because our minds are benighted. If Domestic Science can show us how to wash our clothes cleaner or more

country might have such conveniences to lighten the burden of wash day.

In laundry work the girls learn how to wash silks, cottons, woollens and laces and to clean kid gloves, and as they take up each textile they learn where and how, and under what conditions, it is made, so that this subject has many interesting ramifications.

I am sure it would make a woman's work far more interesting if she thought, when she was stitching up a piece of silk, about the tiny creatures who spin it into a shining cocoon and traced it in her mind on through the weaver's hands, where, by marvellous ingenuity, it is transformed into a fluffy piece of crepe, a stately brocade, or a



TAKING A COOKING LESSON—THE LITTLE ROUND THINGS ARE STOVES

quickly, then it is just that much more useful than we had conceived it to be.

The girls were all in trim cotton uniforms—though unfortunately of rather a trying shade of pale green, which is a bit hard on the dark girl with a sallow complexion. But I like the idea of uniforms. They are cleaner for working in than woollen clothes and for everyday wear at least eliminate the question of competition in dress which has been the cause of much shedding of tears and secret heartaches among girls.

But to return to the work part, which was the real object of our visit. There was a double row of tubs down the middle of the room, each fitted with drain pipes and hot and cold water taps and how I wished as I looked at them that all the back-weary mothers in the

rustling taffeta. Woollen stuffs, cottons and laces each have fascinating stories, which are opened up to the students of that plain, erstwhile humdrum, subject—washing.

From the laundry we passed into the kitchen where a class was busy cooking vegetables. They were serving them plain this day, with butter and pepper and salt and the sample they very kindly offered to the guests was perfectly delectable. The next day they were to have them creamed and the third day scalloped.

The teacher explained to us that they had already taken up steaming, simmering, steeping, boiling, roasting, pan broiling and saute. After Christmas they are to progress into baking, including pastry and bread and biscuits,

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**Take a trip this winter**—Homeseeker's Round-Trip Ticket at Special Reduced Rates. Only 24 hours ride from Chicago, through an ever changing panorama of mountains, river, valley and green fields. Write for latest copy of our beautifully illustrated magazine, maps, rates, timetables, and other literature.

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Room 112 N. & W. Ry. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

N&W  
Ry.

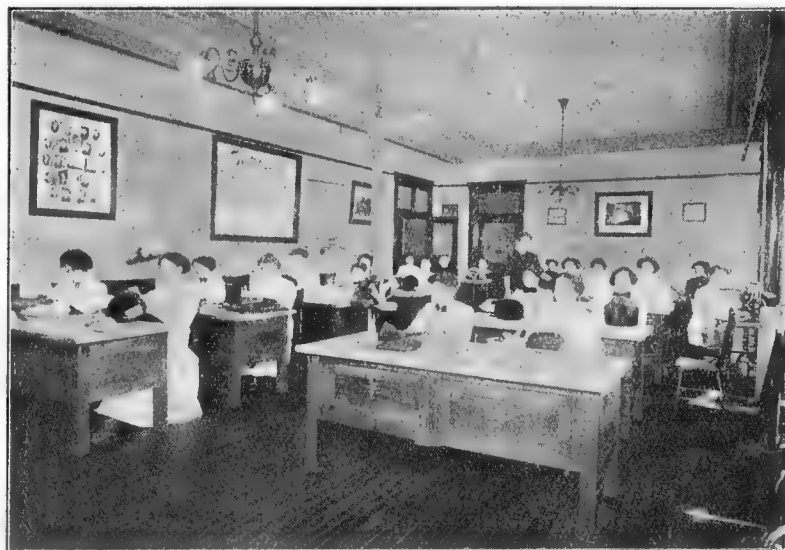
and the proper way to serve fresh and dried fruits, milk, eggs and cereals.

About the walls of this immaculate kitchen are charts showing the proportion of the different constituents of food stuffs and the girls are taught to plan the meals so that they will make a perfect diet. They are prevented, by this knowledge of the properties of foods, from serving all the fat-making foods at one meal and all the bone-making ones at another. The foods should be grouped so that all parts of the body have their daily waste repaired.

You country girls who, I know, have to put up with many inconveniences, would love to look into the trim little cupboards which are ranged along the kitchen walls and those other cupboards under the well-scrubbed tables, where the shining porcelain dishes are kept in bright array. I think we

ter they are going to make a complete baby's outfit, from the plainest materials, so that when motherhood comes to these girls, as it is apt to do to any woman, they will know how to go about making preparations for the little visitor.

Millinery is another interesting branch of Domestic Science work. I was rather appalled when I made this discovery, because I feel that a beautiful hat like a beautiful picture is a real work of art. There are some people with an instinct for tying smart bows and placing them on a hat at exactly the right angle, but there are others of us who have no talent in that direction and I hate to think of the creations we would foist upon an innocent and unsuspecting world. Perhaps when they get into the new college buildings next fall they will make millinery optional. I rather hope they do, for I can't hon-



LEARNING TO TRIM HATS IS ONE OF THE BRANCHES OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

would all love to take cooking lessons under such ideal conditions.

From the culinary department we went to the sewing room, where a class of girls was working on plain underwear. The garments were made of plain white cotton and trimmed very simply with lace or embroidery, but the machine work was beautifully done. I was so glad that they were not teaching them to do fancy, impractical things, for we all know how much time the average country woman has to spend on fancy work. Sometime during the win-

terly think that all the girls who take lectures at the college are to the manner born.

I would like to devote a whole chapter to the house-furnishing and horticultural branches of the Domestic Science course, but it is getting late, and Christmas is on hand, and there are so many letters waiting this minute to be answered and things to do that not another minute can I spare, but we will come back to this subject again.

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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

*The Country Girl*



# Plant Hardy Trees

By J. P. CLEVE

It is a well known principle that like begets like. We know that a maple seed will produce a maple, and a thousand maple seeds a thousand maples, but upon very close observation it may be noted that seven or eight of these maples may have slightly different characteristics from the rest of the thousand; they may ripen their leaves a little earlier, may have a longer or heavier leaf, or vary in some other way, however slight. We take these seven maples, elms, or apples, which have shown harder characteristics than the rest and propagate from these, and the chances are that they will not revert to the original stock, but will continue to show the hardy characteristics of the direct parent. Among botanists this variation, when it is fixed or can be perpetuated, is called a plant mutation. These mutations have in process of years fixed certain definite characteristics in plants, hence we find trees adjusting themselves to their environment—the weaker ones gradually going down in the struggle until by the survival of the fittest we gradually build up a stock capable of withstanding the conditions of our Western Prairie, and of living through the somewhat trying winters without being seriously injured. There are many theories advanced as to the cause of winter-killing of trees in the West.

partially correct. The falling of the leaves is a sign of wood maturity in deciduous trees and shrubs. The coloring and fall of the leaves in autumn is not entirely due to frost but results from the dormant condition that accompanies maturity. In trees with well-ripened wood, the leaves at the tip of the shoots usually fall before those on the older parts of the tree.

Any variety which does not have its wood mature or ripen about the same time as the native species of the district will be subject to winter killing. Immaturity indicates that the sap has a surplus supply of water in which plant food is in solution and the freezing of the water causes the bark to split, thus causing death. The reason that native trees do not kill-back is on account of the wood maturing or ripening thus throwing off all the surplus water and the balance of the plant food is held in various chemical forms which have a great deal lower freezing point than pure water.

In many cases the same species from different parts of America differs widely in hardiness. As well-known examples, *Picea pungens* from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains will not survive the climate found east of that range. The box elder and sugar maple of the Eastern Provinces will not live long west of the Great Lakes.



A CALGARY HOME. SHOWING THE EFFECT OF GOOD PLANTING

Bradley M. Davis, Ph.D., assistant professor of plant morphology, University of Chicago, says, "It is a well known fact that seed from northern localities when planted further south will produce an earlier crop than that grown from southern seed, and that American varieties of onion, after being grown for a series of years in England become habituated to the longer growing season in England and when the seed from this is returned to America the crop fails to mature before frost." Practically the same thing happens when trees from a southern climate are brought into our Northern latitudes. The plant seems to be broken from its normal habit of growth. It usually develops an excess of tender growth and with the first killing frosts of fall is severely injured or probably killed. All trees to escape winter killing must mature their wood early.

The plant food which is composed of nitrates, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, calcium, iron, chlorine, etc., is brought up to the leaves through smaller channels or cells in the cambium or corky layer just under the bark. This food, which is carried to the leaves, is in a solution, which contains the plant food. As soon as spring comes the sap starts to flow upwards and the buds break into leaves. The leaves form the food of the plant through the influence of chlorophyll, and this plant food is returned to the stem of the tree, where it forms new cells to provide for the growth of the tree. Towards fall the new cells are completed, and the leaves begin to fall, which shows that the tree has become dormant. There is a general belief that the dropping of the leaves is due to frost, but this is only

Indeed this varied hardiness of given species applies so generally that it is always safest to plant local types, or those from similar climates.

The nurserymen of Western Canada are working with this end in view. They are trying to develop hardy, weather-resisting strains of trees and shrubs which, planted throughout our Canadian West, will not only be objects of beauty but also of utility throughout the coming years.

That they have succeeded, partially at least, any casual observer will testify. The prairie homes to-day are not treeless as they were a few years ago. In city, hamlet, and farm we have seen the birth of a new idea—the dawn of aesthetic taste and feeling, and some measure of credit is due to those pioneers in nursery work and tree planting, who have done so much to bring about the improved conditions.

## CANADA'S BUMPER YEAR

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—That the year now closing has been one of unexampled prosperity has been shown by figures of Canadian trade. The aggregate will be a billion dollars worth, which creates a record.

In January the total was \$63,680,443, February saw an increase of one million, while by March it had jumped by \$23,000,000. The increase throughout the summer was steady and October reached the total of \$101,277,469. November figures now being compiled will go three millions ahead of this. The grand total to Nov. 1 was \$821,723,347, and, as stated, the total of the calendar year will be a billion.

# GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man  
Bring Satisfactory Results

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## Hail Insurance Largely Adopted

One Hundred Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities Vote for Scheme,  
Bringing 12,000,000 Acres under New Act

Regina, Sask., Dec. 20.—Approximately twelve million acres of territory will be included in the area over which the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance act will apply in 1913, or about one hundred rural municipalities. According to returns already received, 89 of the 290 rural municipalities in the province have pronounced favorably on the project, and only 38 against it. It is certain that the final showing will reach if it does not exceed the century mark. Bylaws on the question were submitted in 174 municipalities.

The central principle of the plan is local option. Under the act, municipalities provide for compulsory hail insurance within their borders by voting to do so. When they have decided to come within the jurisdiction of the hail insurance commission, all assessable lands are taxed and the proceeds go into the general fund. With certain exceptions, every foot of arable land must pay its toll toward the protection of the farmer from loss by hail. It is a scheme that is absolutely unique, never having previously been employed, as far as is known in any corner of the globe.

### Paynter to be Chairman

J. E. Paynter, a retired farmer, who lives at Tantallon, Sask., is the originator of the project, and it is authoritatively stated that he will be appointed chairman of the hail insurance commission. With his brother, Mr. Paynter came to Saskatchewan from Manitoba many years ago, and settled northwest of Tantallon. He was one of the pioneers of Manitoba.

This question of general hail insurance agitated the Saskatchewan grain growers for many years before a workable scheme was evolved. It formed a prolific subject of debate at the conventions of the Grain Growers' association. For long enough, the grain growers were split into two factions on the question. One group advocated a provincial-wide scheme of compulsory hail insurance, to which the other strongly objected. The ground of objection was that there exist in the province great areas not subject to hail, which it would be unfair to tax for the benefit of other districts.

### Scheme Readily Approved

Little progress was made till Mr. Paynter came forward with a plan for municipal option. At once his scheme was approved; the opposing factions agreed, and in two successive conventions of the Grain Growers' association resolutions were carried unanimously recording approval of the proposals. It is the essential features of a plan submitted by the grain growers that have now become a part of Saskatchewan law, under the municipal hail insurance act passed in March, 1911. The act is to be administered by a commission of three, one member of which will be appointed by the government and the other two by the Reeves of the municipalities that adopt the measure.

It was provided that the act should go into force if 25 municipalities voted in favor of it. Under an act passed at the present session of the Saskatchewan legislature, all local improvement districts in the province will, on Jan. 1, 1913, automatically become rural municipalities. In a few days there will be no local governing bodies in Saskatchewan except municipalities, so it will be convenient to use the term 'municipalities'

in referring to the districts that voted on the hail insurance scheme during December. As stated, it seems certain that at least 100 municipalities will line up under the act.

### Many Big Majorities

were the rule in the 89 municipalities that have made returns to date. In Young municipality the majority for it was 153; in Stoughton 200; in Wilkie 166. Nokomis polled 166 for the measure and 27 against. In Spy Hill the vote was 180 to 7; in Harris 234 to 65; in Saskatoon 343 to 48; in Perdue 241 to 29; and in Vanscoy 161 to 11.

Apparently no general principle influenced the 38 municipalities that decided not to take advantage of the act. Most of them are as largely devoted to grain growing as those that took the reverse position, although a few are better adapted to mixed farming. In some cases the bylaws were defeated by large majorities, the figures in one instance being 159 to 63. This vote was polled in a district as liable to hail as any, judging by the records of the last decade.

Provision is made in the act for the submission of a hail insurance bylaw on demand by initiative petition, signed by at least 25 resident ratepayers. But this right was not made use of this year, all the 174 municipalities that voted on the question having done so at the instance of their councils. Why the remaining 152 municipalities in the province did not vote on hail insurance bylaws is not clear. They comprise lands that would benefit by the provisions of the act as much as any.

### Pamphlets Distributed

In order that every opportunity should be given for municipal councils and farmers to become familiar with what was proposed, 80,000 explanatory pamphlets were distributed by the department of agriculture, and 15,000 copies of the act.

Nevertheless, the success of the measure has surpassed all expectations. It was hoped by the minister of agriculture that forty municipalities would avail themselves of the scheme. As it is, four times the number required to make the act effective have elected to profit by its provisions.

The territory that will be affected by the act in 1913 exceeds by two million acres the total area in crop in Saskatchewan in 1912. In one hundred municipalities there are about twelve million acres of land, and a great part of this area will be taxed for hail insurance, the probable amount to be exempted being between two and three million acres. C.P.R. lands will, of course, be exempted, in addition to unsold government lands and school lands. Certain other acreage will also be exempted. Lands within the limits of a hamlet, and lands held under grazing lease from the Dominion Government are exempt. Grazing lands are exempted because they are supporting live stock and not growing grain, and could not reasonably be taxed for hail insurance purposes. Some lands may be withdrawn from hail insurance taxation, as for instance, properly fenced hay lands and unpatented homesteads on which there is less than 25 acres of crop.

### Advantages to Farmers

Considerable advantages are offered to the farmers under the act. There will be a tax of four cents an acre on all



lands assessable for municipal and school taxes, or \$6.40 a quarter section. This payment insures a farmer for \$5.00 an acre against total loss by hail, or for five cents an acre for every one per cent. of damage. According to the usual form of hail insurance by private companies in Saskatchewan, the sum of \$6.40 will insure at \$5.00 an acre only 17 acres of crop against total loss. The companies charge a flat rate of \$6.00 for each \$100 of insurance, which a farmer may have applied at the rate of \$2, \$3, \$4, or \$5 an acre as he chooses. On time payments the rate charged is \$7.50 per \$100 insurance, whereas under the much lower municipal plan no extra charge is made for credit, the farmer paying his hail tax in the fall along with his other taxes. Moreover, the private companies classify lands according to the number of times they have been visited by hail in the last ten years, and charge higher rates for those territories that seem to be most subject to the hail calamity.

#### Hits Absentee Speculator

Two factors, in particular, have contributed toward making possible the low rate under the municipal scheme. In the first place the widespread character of the insurance distributes the risk. Most important, however, is the fact that all assessable lands are taxed, whether they are in crop or not. Thus the absentee speculator is compelled to contribute his quota to the insurance fund. It is held that wild lands retained for speculative purposes will be increased in value by this general hail insurance plan, which fact justifies their being included in the general levy.—Winnipeg Free Press.

#### PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA

The way in which Protection "protects the workers" in Australia, is shown by the following editorial from the "Sunday Times" of Perth, W.A.: Under the arresting title of "The White Girl Slaves of Sydney," Miss Rena Wallace publishes in the "Catholic Press" an article which gives one furiously to think. So much has appeared in the "Age" and the "Bulletin" as to the mingled beauty and holiness of factory life, so many howls of anguish have split the welkin when a match factory closed down or Customs Minister Tudor declined to raise the already altitudinous duties on boots and shoes, that it comes as a surprise to find the life of the Sydney factory Lizzie described as "one of absolute slavery, conjoined to extreme poverty and hardship of the worst description." Yet this is what Miss Rena Wallace boldly asserts, and she has made a special study of the subject and is a writer of repute. Some of the facts she quotes are frankly startling. The beginner employed in a biscuit factory gets 9s a week. After five years (the industry is working under an industrial award) she is entitled to the magnificent sum of 18s a week, a wage that is paid not only to the strapping girl of nineteen or twenty but to

grown women of all ages—"women," writes Miss Wallace, "whose sole revenue the weekly wage constitutes, and who in more than a few cases have responsibilities that make the sum a mere 'sop in the pan,' a pitiable mockery of adequacy." The soap factory girl starts at 13s. a week, and works up to 18s. 6d. The making of soap is an unhealthy business, and "many of the employees complain of sore mouths and bleeding tongues, from the action of the powder (presumably caustic soda), used largely in the manufacture of soap." In glue factories the girls stagger under the weight of great iron pots, and their limbs are swathed in bagging to keep the refuse from their flesh and clothing. For this unpleasant and exhausting work they receive from 10s. to 13s. a week. The wages in pickle factories are 9s. and 10s. a week; in cardboard box factories the average wage for women is 8s. 6d. a week; many men workers receive no more than £2 a week; and a case is cited where a married man with four mouths to feed takes home every Saturday a whole 22s. 6d. Some of the girls, of course, live with their parents, and are in fairly comfortable circumstances, but the life of the girl or woman wholly dependent on her earnings is a desperate struggle between semi-starvation and the streets. Renting, as Miss Wallace says, "a miserable room in a miserable tenement;" dining in cheap restaurants when she can afford it, but subsisting chiefly on bread and tea; arraying herself in melancholy rags bought from a time-payment draper, and working in an unhealthy environment, "demoralizing to body and mind," little wonder that she resorts to the dance-hell for recreation or joins the army of lost souls in the City of Dreadful Night. "The starved soul and body of the factory girl," comments Miss Wallace bitterly, "make very unpromising material for the matrimonial market." Obviously. All these sweated trades, it should be noted, are protected at the Customs, and most of them are regulated by awards of some industrial tribunal or other. But industrial courts cannot entirely suspend the iron law of supply and demand; nor is the manufacturer to blame for this heart-rending maiden tribute to modern industrialism so much as the politicians who "protect" him and the system which fosters him. In order that the future mothers of Australia may pine away in unhealthy soap factories and swing heavy glue-pots about for 10s. a week, the high-wage industries of field and forest are heavily taxed. In order that a handful of Eastern manufacturers may wring their bread from the sweat of ill-fed and ill-clad girls' faces stiff duties are levied at the Customs and prices are high all along the line. Perhaps the worst feature of Protection as we know it is that it is raising up a population of pallid women and stunted men; it is the forcing bed of a huge crop of factory "Lizzies" and Collingwood "rats." A fiscal policy which does this, which imposes a swarm of unhealthy parasitic industries upon those industries which are the source of economic soundness and racial strength, is not only a political calamity but a moral crime.

#### BOUND TO RISE

"What's the matter, chief?" asked the grand vizier of the cannibal king. "You look a little pale around the gills."

"I—I'm afraid that last missionary I ate has disagreed with me," said the king.

"Oh, that's all right, your majesty," said the vizier. "It's always hard to keep a good man down."

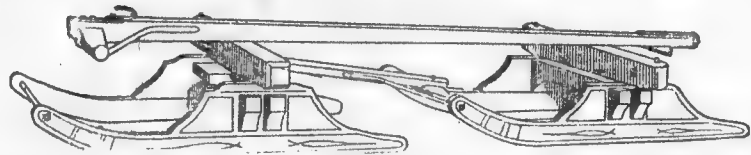
#### A. SURE REVENGE

Murphy—What's that in your pocket?

Pat (in a whisper)—Dynamite. I'm waiting for Casey! Every time he meets me, he slaps me on the chest and breaks me pipe! Next time he does it he'll blow his hand off!

There is no such thing as secular work. Every occupation is religious.—Bishop of Birmingham.

## Bob-Sleighs 2 inch by 6 ft. Runners - \$21.75 2 1/2 " " " - \$23.75



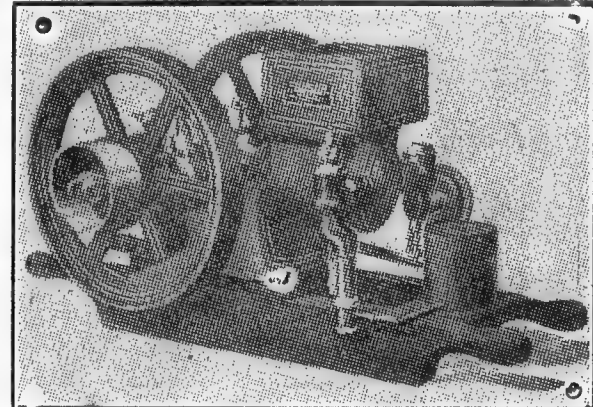
These farmers' Bob-Sleighs at less than manufacturers' prices, consisting of a few sets, must be cleared out; hence this low price for a single bent bob-sleigh that is the equal of anything on the market. Steel shoes, well painted, Ontario oak runners.

## Gasoline Engines

1 1/2 H.P. \$35.00

2 1/2 H.P. \$70.00

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This Engine, made by a large factory, is fully guaranteed for 5 years against defects in manufacture or material, and has no superior on the market in point of general merit. If wanting an engine you will make no mistake to try one of this manufacture. Repairs always available.

Remit us only ten per cent. of the purchase price with order, and we will ship you any of the above goods (if not previously sold), subject to your inspection before accepting them, and if they are not as represented you need not take them, and your deposit will be returned to you.

McCormick Lumber Co., 11 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg, Man.

## Co-operation Among Fruit Growers

How Oshawa, Ontario, Association has made profits of 30 per cent. more than could be got without Co-operation

Oshawa, Ontario, Dec. 20.—The Oshawa Fruit Growers' association is not only the oldest, but the most successful of its kind among the co-operative organizations of Eastern Ontario. It is described by the manager, Elmer Lick, as "a double-barrelled affair," and is unique among the associations east of Toronto in that its equipment was secured by the formation of a joint stock company. While admitting that the association differs in form of organization from the co-operative enterprises of Denmark and Great Britain, Mr. Lick declares that "it is as truly co-operative in its methods and advantages as any of them." True, the principle of "one man, one vote and equal benefits to all," does not obtain, but it cannot be denied that the Oshawa Association has been a source of considerable profit to all its members. That it has benefited the farmer is of more importance than the academic question as to its strictly co-operative character, which has been disputed.

#### Equipment Cost \$6,000

It was organized as a joint stock company with a Provincial charter in 1905, each of the twenty-two members subscribing to one share of \$10 par value. As no more was needed immediately, only 10 per cent. was called, so that the association commenced with cash on hand of \$22, less organization expenses.

In order to provide a packing and store house additional stock was offered for subscription the following year and \$2,800 in all subscribed. The membership was increased to fifty-five and it was stipulated that no member might hold more than 20 shares of stock, par value \$10 each. At the present time the association has 105 shareholders, each owning from one to twenty shares of stock. Three men each hold the maximum amount allowed, and the total stock subscribed is now \$3,800, fully paid. One building was constructed for packing and storage purposes at Oshawa in 1906, and since that time packing sheds have been built, one at Brooklin and the other at Solina Siding, on the C.N.R. The combined cost of the three buildings and sites was nearly \$6,000, there being a mortgage of \$1,500 against the fruit house at Oshawa. A surplus of over \$450 has gone into buildings. The apples come from no less than 150 orchards in the country of Ontario and the township of Darlington. Unless

notice is given prior to April 1, each member is expected to market his apples through the association, although no penalty clause is to be found in the constitution or by-laws. This year the fruit of some ten growers was so poor that it was rejected by the association and the growers required to handle it themselves.

#### Co-operation Well Worth While

The monetary benefit to the members is concisely summarized by the manager as follows: "Taking an average of seven years the association has been in operation, a member who produced good apples would have cleared twenty-five per cent. more than if he had sold to dealers." In addition a five per cent. stock dividend has been paid annually since 1906.

The system of charges is interesting and somewhat novel, being based on stock ownership. For every share of stock held by him, a man is entitled to sell twenty-five barrels of apples through the Association at a charge of three cents per barrel. Ten shares give him the advantage of the minimum charge on 250 barrels, and 20 shares, the maximum holding allowed, 500 barrels. For every barrel in excess of that at the three cent rate, a member must pay five cents. Non-members are charged ten cents per barrel. The revenue from this source is applied in payment of interest, insurance, maintenance of buildings, and dividends. Any balance is credited to surplus. There is some suggestion that the charge may be decreased, but the more conservative members favor the establishment of a contingency fund. The apple grower who holds sufficient stock to entitle him to the minimum charge on his entire crop is making no less than ten per cent. directly on his investment, five per cent. in dividends, and two cents saved on each of 25 barrels of apples for every \$10 stock held," said Mr. Lick, whose orchards yield about 1,000 barrels.

#### Expenses of Operation

Besides the rate for fixed charges, deduction from the return on apples sold by the association must be made for expenses of management, packing, etc. The manager, who is also secretary-treasurer, is allowed 10 cents on each barrel of apples. Each member is required to pick his own apples, or to

Continued on Page 30

## Single Tax Booklets

### YOU SHOULD READ

1. "The Single Tax: What It Is."—George.
2. "The Single Tax: What It Will Accomplish."—Grenell.
3. "The Farmer and the Single Tax."—George.
4. "Farmers would like it."—Tom. L. Johnson.
5. "Smaller Profits: The Cause, The Cure."—Rushy.
6. "The Mission of the Liberal Church."—Bigelow.

These six booklets will be sent free to new subscribers to

## The Public

EDITED BY - LOUIS F. POST

The Public is a national journal of fundamental democracy, published weekly. It treats the great world-wide political and economic movements from a Single Tax point of view and is recognized by prominent Single Taxers the world over as their greatest publication.

Subscription rate: \$1.50 a year. The full amount will be refunded at any time to the dissatisfied. In place of the six booklets, mentioned above, we will send to those who prefer it a free copy of either "Progress and Poverty" or "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George. These special offers are good only to 10th February, 1913.

## The Public

ELLSWORTH BUILDING, CHICAGO



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 30, 1912)

**Wheat.**—On account of the holidays, there is comparatively little business being done at the present time. For contract wheat, there has been a fairly steady market, at quoted prices. Off and other low grades are somewhat difficult to dispose of at this time, and the prices of off-grades are widening out, on account of a larger percentage of this grain now coming forward. Principally, the market has been a variation of up and down; cash wheat on several days was in fairly good demand, while on other days the demand was poor.

**Oats.**—Receipts for this grain have been fairly good, with a reasonable demand for No. 2 C.W. Other grades, including Feed, have been somewhat slow, but this will, in all probability, react after the holidays are over.

**Barley.**—There is practically no change in the barley situation, except that a larger percentage of low-grade and inferior barley is now coming on the market, which will doubtless have a tendency to depress prices.

**Flax.**—Flax receipts still continue heavy, and there are no appearances of prices advancing in the near future. The quality of the flax coming forward is still good, with only a few cars of off-grades and low grades arriving.

The general situation with regard to receipts is, that there is a larger decline in the higher grades; more particularly No. 2 Northern. There is a larger volume of No. 3 Northern than any other grain arriving at the present time. The percentage of tough grain on several days has been as high as 20 per cent., and damp grain is also coming forward in a larger volume than last week. This damp grain will all have to be dried, and it is just a question of facilities for getting this done in the near future.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 26.....	82½	86½	87½
Dec. 27.....	81½	85½	87½
Dec. 28.....	81½	86	87½
Dec. 30.....	82½	86½	87½
Oats—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 26.....	32½	34½	34½
Dec. 27.....	31½	34½	34½
Dec. 28.....	31½	34½	34½
Dec. 30.....	31½	34½	34½
Flax—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 26.....	103½	109½	109½
Dec. 27.....	103½	109½	109½
Dec. 28.....	104½	110½	110½
Dec. 30.....	105	111	111

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 28)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0.83½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 38 cars	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	82½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	80½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	80½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	80½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, frost	79
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	75
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frosted	75½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost	73
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	77
No. 2 wheat, 1 car, frost	76
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78½
No. 2 wheat, 1 car	78
Rejected wheat, 1 car	71
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	73
Rejected wheat, 1 car	72
Rejected wheat, 1 car	72½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	64
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	72
Rejected wheat, 1 car	75½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	78½
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	79
No grade wheat, 4 cars	75

No grade wheat, 2 cars	73
No grade wheat, 6 cars	72
No grade wheat, 1 car	76½
No grade wheat, 5 cars	77
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet	71
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet	71
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet	70
No grade wheat, 3 cars	66
No grade wheat, 1 car	79
No grade wheat, 1 car	72½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	76
No grade wheat, 1 car	74
No grade wheat, 1 car	77½
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	60
No grade wheat, 1 car, to go out	78½
No grade wheat, 1 car, Montana	82
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	69
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	78½
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars, wet, frost	62
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	77½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	67
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	65
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu.	85½
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	85
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	85
No. 2 mixed wheat, 2 cars	90
Screenings, part car	90
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	82½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	82½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	82½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Mont.	82½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	80
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	41
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car, will run	41
No. 3 yellow corn, 240 bu., settlement	40
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	40
Sample corn, 1 car	41
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	29½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	20
No. 3 oats, 9 cars	28½
No. 3 white oats, part car	29½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	30
Sample oats, 1 car	29½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to go out	30
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	29½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	29½
No. 3 white oats, 6,000 bu., to arrive	29½
No. 3 white oats, part car	29½
No grade oats, 1 car	28
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	55
Sample rye, 1 car	57½
No. 2 rye, 1 car	57½
No grade rye, 1 car	52
No. 2 rye, 1 car	56
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	57
No. 3 rye, 1 car	53
No grade rye, 1 car	51
No. 2 rye, 1 car	57½
No. 3 rye, 1 car	53
No grade barley, 1 car	46

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	53
No. 4 barley, 1 car	56
Sample barley, 2 cars	46
Sample barley, 4 cars	45
Sample barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 2 cars	44
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	45
Sample barley, 1 car	48
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	47½
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	47½
No grade barley, 2 cars	45½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	45
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 4 barley, 1 car	56
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	45
Sample barley, 1 car	53
Sample barley, 1 car	52
Sample barley, part car	43
No. 4 barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	46
Feed barley, 1,800 bu., to arrive	44½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50
No. 4 barley, 1 car	56
No. 4 barley, 1 car	53½
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	44½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 flax, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1.22½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.22
No. 1 flax, 9 cars	1.22
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.22
No grade flax, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 flax, 5 cars	1.22½
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	1.19
No. 1 flax, 300 bu., to arrive	1.22
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.23
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.23
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.22½

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Heaves, \$5.70 to \$6.50; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.80; western steers, \$5.75 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$7.50; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market slow and 10c. under Friday. Light, \$7.05 to \$7.42½; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.50; heavy, \$7.05 to \$7.50; rough, \$7.05 to \$7.20; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.20; bulk of sales, \$7.30 to \$7.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market slow and weak. Native, \$4.20 to \$5.50; western, \$4.25 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.20; lambs, native, \$6.10 to \$8.65; western, \$6.15 to \$8.65.

### BEARISH TONE AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Inter-Ocean says Gossip on wheat and coarse grains last night was bearish. It was said that the local longs were well out of their holdings and many were short, particularly in wheat and corn. It looked to the most careful observers as though the local short interests had greatly reduced on the advance and that hedging sales of wheat for the northwest around 92 and in corn by the country commission houses and local professionals, in the past few days has not been digested and largely remains in the pit. It is the general belief that unless good supporting orders are put into the pit prices will work much lower.

Cash sales were 45,000 wheat, 120,000 corn, including 50,000 for export, and 110,000 oats. St. Louis sold 24,000 bu. hard wheat for export, and seaboard sold 48,000 Manitoba wheat abroad.

### AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Dec. 28.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 White oats, 29½c.; No. 3 oats, 26½ to 28½c.; barley, 42 to 60c. Duluth, Dec. 28.—Cash oats closed at 29½c.; to arrive, 29½c.; barley, 40 to 60c.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, December 28, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.81½	\$0.83½
2 Nor. wheat	78½	81
3 Nor. wheat	75½	79½
No grade		64-82
3 White oats	28	30
Barley	38-46	42-60
Flax, No. 1	1.03½	1.23½
Futures—		
December wheat	81½	81½
May wheat	86	85½
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$9.50
Hogs, top	8.00	7.50
Sheep, yearlings	5.00	7.20

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards for the past week amounted to 1009 cattle, 64 calves, 1880 hogs and 201 sheep. For the previous week the figures were: 657 cattle, 55 calves, 2159 hogs and 301 sheep. The corresponding week last year showed totals of 116 cattle, 113 hogs and 214 sheep.

**Cattle**  
The past week was the slowest of the whole year. From Monday until Friday there were only 116 cattle and 309 hogs received locally. To get as low a record one must go back to the end of 1911 when only 116 cattle and 113 hogs were received for the whole week. Following the Christmas activity there was absolutely no demand, so that prices were unchanged. If there had been any sort of demand the few cattle in sight would have commanded fancy prices. The unusually heavy supplies received throughout December have filled up the packers with their winter supplies and consequently price cutting was in order. The majority of the cattle are 60c to 81 per hundred-weight lower than a few weeks ago. It will take some time for the market to regain its normal tone, and get the congestion cleared up, for the yards are still full of abattoir cattle. Most of the cattle on sale last week were common and medium kinds, which fetched from \$4.25 to \$4.75. What are most wanted now are stockers and feeders. Good feeders, 900-1000 lbs., are worth \$5.25 to \$5.50, while best stockers bring from \$4.85 to \$5.25.

**Hogs**  
Hogs remain unchanged, the choice ones bringing 8 cents. No material change is looked for during the next few days. Some dealers predict that the New Year market will open with the best hogs at \$8.25.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Receipts of sheep and lambs fell off to 200 last week, another low-water mark. Prices remain the same, choice lambs \$5.50 to \$6.00, and choice killing sheep \$5.00.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

Butter is easier again, with reductions on all but the fancy dairy. There is such a limited supply of this coming in that dealers are glad to pay 29 cents for it. Dairy and round lots, however, are being received in liberal quantities and both these are down since last week. No. 1 dairy drops from 27 to 26 cents, and good round lots are quoted at 22-24 cents instead of a straight 23 cent figure. The fact that Australian and New Zealand butter is now on the Eastern markets, and will be in Winnipeg later on, will, it is thought, prevent prices from soaring. A steady level is looked for until near the close of the season.

### Eggs

Eggs are firmer in tone, although the same quotations to the country trade remain in force. For the strictly new-laid dealers will give 35 to 40 cents, and be glad to get them, but the held or packed stock is not worth more than 22 cents a dozen. Southern storage eggs are down another cent, which will probably be enough to prevent the ordinary eggs from getting better prices than the present ones.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are almost off the market, very little doing in this line. The jobbers' price is still the same, 35 cents a bushel.

### Milk and Cream

Holiday interference with country shipments being about over, the supplies of milk and cream have picked up considerably. Whether there will be an advanced schedule with the New Year has not been decided yet, but present quotations hold good for the time being; sweet cream 37 cents, sour cream 32 cents and sweet milk \$2.10 per 100 pounds.

### Live and Dressed Poultry

Prices on live poultry remain unchanged at last week's figure. It looks now as though farmers were nearly cleaned up on their poultry. The big supplies of dressed poultry sent into the local market lately have lowered the prices a cent or two on most lines. To-day's quotations for dressed poultry are: No. 1 dressed chicken, 15 cents a pound; fowl 14 cents, turkeys 20 cents, ducks 16 cents, and geese 10 cents. Dealers report that the quantity and quality of dressed poultry received this year were a pleasing surprise to the trade. Manitoba has progressed wonderfully in the past year or two in the raising of poultry, and farmers have adopted up-to-date methods in handling, dressing and shipping. Too many send their poultry drawn, whereas the produce firms prefer the undrawn because they will not freeze so quickly and will keep better in every way. The mistake many country customers made was to send in their poultry just a few days before Christmas, by which time most of the dealers and retailers were well stocked up. The prices obtained, of course, were

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 24 to December 30 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Exp'd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Dec. 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	82	79	76	69½	64½	55	49	32	28½	29½	28½	27	45½	41	39	38	102½	100½	..	82½
27	81½	78½	75½	69	64	55	49	31½	28	29	28	26½	45	41	39	38	102½	100	..	83
28	81½	78½	75½	69	64	55	49	31½	28	29	28	26½	45	41	39	38	103½	101½	..	83½
30	81½	78½	75½	69	64	55	49	31	27½	28½	27½	26	46	41	38	37	103½	101½	..	84

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 30

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	81½	81½	93½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	29c	29c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	78½	78½	90	Choice butcher steers and	6 00-6 25	5 75-6 00		No. 1 dairy	26c	27c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	75½	75	86	heifers	5 35-5 65	5 25-5 75	4 50-5 00	Good round lots	22c-24c	23c	23c
No. 4	69	69	79	Pair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	64	64	70	steers and heifers	4 75-5 50	4 75-5 00	4 25-5 00	Held stock or packed	22c	22c	28c
No. 6	55	54½	59	Best fat cows	5 25-5 50	4 75-5 00	3 75-4 00	Strictly new laid	35c-40c	35c-40c	50c
Feed	49	49	54	Medium cows	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	3 85-3 50	Potatoes	35c	35c	70c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3 00-3 50	3 00-3 50	3 00-3 25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	31	32	36½	Best bulls	4 25-4 50	3 75-4 25	3 35-3 50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter	fat)	37c	37c
Cash Barley				Man and medium bulls	3 50-4 00	3 25-3 50	3 00-3 25	Cream for butter-making			
No. 3	46	45½	59	Choice veal calves	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	purposes (per lb. butter	fat)	32c	32c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
No. 1 N.W.	103½	105	189	Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60				
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35				
December	81½	81½	93½	Hogs				Live Poultry			
May	86½	85½	100	Choice hogs	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$7.00	Chickens	14c	14c	12c
July	87½	87		Heavy sows	5 50-6 50	5 50-6 50	86.00	Fowl	9c	9c	9c
Oat Futures				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	Ducks	14c	14c	12c
December	31½	32½	39					Geese	10c	10c	10c
May	34½	34½	39	Sheep and Lambs				Turkeys	16c	16c	14c
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 25-5 50	Hay (per ton)			
December	105	105½	190	Best killing sheep	\$3.00	3.00	4 25-4 50	No. 1 Red Top	\$13	\$13	\$9
May	111	111½	195					No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$8
								No. 1 Timothy	\$19	\$19	\$11



not so good as if the stuff had got onto the market earlier.

#### Dressed Meats

A considerable business is being done nowadays between farmers and local butchers and packers in dressed meats. Dressed pork, weighing from 110 to 160 lbs., brings 12 cents (minus freight which is paid by the shipper). On the heavier stuff 11 cents is paid. Top grades of beef fetch 11½ cents for hind quarters, 8½ cents for fore quarters, and 10 cents for the beef carcass. On heavier beef the quotations are one cent less all round. Calves are worth 12 cents a pound for the whole carcass.

#### Hay

Hay prices remain level at last week's prices, \$19 for No. 1 Timothy, \$13 for No. 1 Red Top, and \$12 for No. 1 Upland. Supplies have been rather heavy lately, but not much change is looked for, one way or another.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The grain markets, Saturday, fluctuated slowly within very narrow limits, while liquidation carried provisions down 7½ to 10c. to 25c.

Wheat closed unchanged to ½ to ¾c. under yesterday, corn a shade to ¼c. lower, and oats a shade to ¼c. depressed. For the first time there were bids for September delivery of corn and oats, 49½c. being offered for the former, and 32c. for the latter.

The wheat market, while still bearish on the foreign situation, as reported yesterday, and the accumulation of stocks in the northwest, was on the main characterless. Somebody reported "rain in the Argentine," but the trade regarded it largely as a cry of "wolf," and ignored it. May ranged between 91½c. and 91c., closing ¼c. to ¾c. under yesterday, at 91½c.

A range of ¼c. marked the widest fluctuation of corn prices. May sold between 48½c. and 48c., and closed a shade down at 48c. to 48½c. At the bottom there were plenty of buying orders, but these were easily filled without stiffening the price. Export bids were too low for working, but the inquiry was steady.

Oats were stagnant and the tone slightly easier. May ranged between 32½c. to 32½c. and 32½c. to 32½c., closing a shade lower, at 32½c.

#### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Dec. 26.—Receipts at the Union Stock yards today were 10 cars with 10 cattle, 55 calves, 218 hogs, 567 sheep and 29 horses. No trading was done, all the buyers being still away. There will be no market until next week, and consequently prices will remain unchanged.

#### LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Dec. 28.—John Rogers & Co. cable there was a fair trade at Birkenhead market today and the undertone is firmer, though prices cannot be marked up and remain at last week's level, viz.: 12 to 13½ cents per pound for Irish steers.

#### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, December 27, 1912

Wheat—	1911	1912
No. 1 Hard ..	118,504.00	5,429.30
No. 1 Nor. ..	1,130,425.50	298,021.50
No. 2 Nor. ..	2,755,102.50	1,117,353.50
No. 3 Nor. ..	1,852,214.00	2,384,400.20
No. 4 ..	438,652.10	2,004,747.40
No. 5 ..	114,529.40	1,038,701.50
Others ..	3,073,688.10	4,199,328.50

Total ..	9,483,016.40	11,065,583.50
Last week ..	5,282,357.00	8,548,487.30

Increase .. 4,200,759.40 Increase .. 2,517,146.20

Not including C.P.R. elevator.

Oats—	1911	1912
1 C.W. ....	54,068.20	57,337.14
2 C.W. ....	735,286.06	600,167.05
3 C.W. ....	223,079.26	236,222.18
Ex. 1 Feed ..	285,196.23	673,609.15
1 Feed ..	211,428.20	484,433.01
2 Feed ..	114,721.09	189,741.18
Others ..	964,681.13	285,892.13

Tl. this week ..	2,588,462.15	Total .. 2,527,463.21
Last week ..	1,878,527.00	Prev. wk. 2,229,174.31

(Not including C.P.R. elevator)

3 C.W. ....	273,667.02	1 N.W.C. ..	1,000,094.19
4 C.W. ....	279,637.19	2 C.W. ....	314,721.19
Rejected ..	169,222.04	3 C.W. ....	69,133.22
Feed ..	34,224.39	Others ....	23,162.35
Others ....	277,276.38		

This week .. 1,334,028.00 This week .. 1,497,111.39

Last week .. 1,174,539.43

Note—This total includes C.P.R. elevator

Last week's total, not including C.P.R. elevator, 736,603 bushels. Last year's total 671,730 bushels.

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912 ..	435,565	374,441	36,568	78,052
1911 ..	835,467	422,430	18,468	156,390

#### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending Dec. 27, 1912)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter.	9,483,016	2,388,462	1,334,028
Depot Harbor ..		282,827	
Meaford ..	222,290	27,723	
Midland, Tiffin ..	1,102,256	1,035,561	120,317
Collingwood ..		232,046	43,433
Goderich ..	609,915		
Sarnia, Pt. Ed. ..	585,131		20,140
Port Colborne ..	680,377	54,000	
Toronto ..		24,000	32,000
Kingston ..	22,000		
Prescott ..		86,534	1,450
Quebec ..	205,880	1,493,015	46,982
Montreal ..	546,454		29,983
St. John, N.B. ..	156,027	9,952	
Victoria Harbor ..	2,470,000	613,000	223,000
Totals ..	15,973,346	6,438,120	1,852,253
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors ..	2,620,352	1,534,266	203,726
At Buffalo and			
Duluth ..	4,090,404	96,000	112,000
Total ..	22,648,102	8,068,386	2,167,979
Total last year ..	17,593,111	7,305,449	1,883,851
Total last year, including afloat ..	17,764,672	4,984,519	1,680,476

At Midland and Tiffin there are 38,080 U.S. wheat and 78,144 C.S. oats in bond.

#### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Grain afloat in Canadian and American Harbors and Elevators, December 27, 1912.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Thorold ..			
Sarnia ..	437,500	220,000	14,200
Meaford ..			
Collingwood ..	27,590	17,982	
Depot Harbor ..			
Toronto ..			
Kingston ..		65,000	
Port Colborne ..	500,000		
Midland, Tiffin ..	230,523	572,592	124,926
Goderich ..	29,744	129,777	
St. John, N.B. ..			
Montreal ..			
Quebec ..			
Victoria Harbor ..		160,000	
Port William and			
Port Arthur Ter.	1,394,990	368,915	64,000
Total ..	2,620,352	1,534,266	203,726
Duluth ..	500,000	96,000	112,000
Buffalo—In store ..	1,758,000		
Afloat ..	1,832,000		
Total ..	4,090,404	96,000	112,000

#### PASSED INSPECTION THIS YEAR

The total amount of grain which has passed inspection up to December 30 is as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat ..	77,005,525
Oats ..	23,569,500
Barley ..	7,381,200
Flax ..	8,026,000

Total .. 116,582,225  
Counting 23,000,000 bus. in country elevators and 30,000,000 bushels for seed and feed, there are 130,005,521 bushels of this year's crop accounted for. With other grains the total is 169,582,225 bushels.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Dec. 24.—Today's closing prices were as follows:

Manitoba No. 1 Northern ..	\$1.09½
Manitoba No. 2 Northern ..	1.07½
Manitoba No. 3 Northern ..	1.05
December ..	1.06½
March ..	1.03½
May ..	1.03½

The market opened easy, unchanged to ¼ lower and following the opening further declined ½ with moderate realizing. The easier American cables yesterday, cheaper American, Canadian and Australian offers and the favorable weather in Argentina caused the pressure.

The market is dull in view of the holiday season and with lower cargo offers and expectations of an early movement from Argentina, holders are inclined to realize. At the close the market was easy, 1 to ¼ lower than yesterday.

#### BREAD PRICE IN WINNIPEG AND ENGLAND

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—The following interesting letter from an Englishman was received by Controller Douglas, bearing on the wide spread between the prices of bread in Winnipeg and in England: "I have been a resident of this city for only about two years and cannot help being struck with the great difference in prices as compared with those obtaining in the old land, even after making a substantial allowance for conditions.

"For instance, bread of guaranteed quality is sold in England at from 7 to 8 cents per loaf of 4 pounds, while prices ruling here for a quantity in every way inferior range from 5 to 7 cents per 1¼ pound loaf (if you get the right weight). All bread in England has to be weighed on delivery, and the bread cart has to carry as part of its equipment a pair of guaranteed government stamped scales, no spring balances being allowed.

"I see from this morning's paper that eggs are sold in Philadelphia at 23 cents a dozen. Last week for medium sized eggs I had to pay in Winnipeg 40 cents a dozen. Why is this?

"Wheat is grown in Canada at our outskirts. It is collected, transhipped to port, sent across the ocean, stored in Liverpool, Cardiff or London, freighted to the mills, where it is made into flour, which is sold to the baker, and the latter sells the finished product at less than half the cost here. Who gets the profit? Not the producer, and, from what I can learn, not the retailer. Who then? Combines. It is time this was altered, and I think it is time that either a co-operative society be formed or that the authorities take the matter up. I quite appreciate the difficulties here, with the strong vested interests and an ignorant foreign population, but amongst the more intelligent surely some way may be found to put things on a more reasonable basis.

"I can substantiate all I say with regard to the price of bread in England. Public institutions, such as hospitals, poor law institutions, for contracts extending over six and twelve months, are buying bread of guaranteed quality at from 6 to 7 cents per four-pound loaf, in some English provinces. In London the price is probably a cent or so more."

#### POOR POP

Jimmie—Pop, one o' the fellers says I look like you.

Pop—And what did you say?  
Jimmie—Geel I couldn't say nothin'. He's a lot bigger'n me.

## Co-operation Among Fruit Growers

Continued from Page 28

arrange for the picking. To secure uniformity, however, the packing is done at the fruit house, under the superintendence of the manager, by men employed by the association.

The association buys some of the barrels and engages a cooper to manufacture others. These are charged to the members at cost. Current expenses last year amounted to 76 cents per barrel, including 40 cents for a barrel, 17 cents for packing, 10 cents management charge and 9 cents on account of incidental expenses, nails, etc. Owing to the cost of labor, the charges will be somewhat heavier this year. The President, R. W. Grierson, receives \$25 per year, while the directors are paid \$1.50 for each meeting and mileage.

The combined pack of the association in 1911 was 13,000, or about one-half of the total yield in the territory covered. Due to the heavy rains, the pack will be several thousand barrels lighter this year. More than 5,000 barrels were shipped to Western Canada and the balance, excepting a few barrels sold in Ontario, were consigned to English buyers. Of the present crop not more than 1,000 barrels are fit for the Western market.

#### Better Methods Encouraged

The Oshawa Association has done much to encourage scientific fruit growing by artificial fertilizing, spraying, pruning, careful cultivation, and also improvement of the quality of apples grown. It is the business of the manager to know the markets and he visits the orchards every year, advising the members as regards the best methods of cultivation, the most profitable qualities to plant and kindred matters. That the orchards of the members are better cared for than are those of non-members cannot be doubted. The fact that members are required to pick their own apples cannot fail to educate the farmer as to the quality of their fruit.

The most effective educational factor, however, is the difference in price received for fruit of different grades and quality. An apple grower is forced to seek an explanation when a neighbor realizes one-half more per barrel than that obtained by the less progressive farmer. On an average of six years the prices per barrel to the producer have been as follows:

Ben Davis. ....	\$1.50
Baldwins. ....	\$2.00
Snows. ....	\$1.90
Spies. ....	\$2.40

Consequently, the farmers are beginning to realize that it is more profitable to grow other varieties than Ben Davis. The association keeps separate account of each variety and each grade. The farmer receives what his apples bring, less the regular selling charges, and the difference in price speaks for itself.

#### Shipment to Denmark

Co-operation has proved a decided advantage in shipping to the English market, by pooling the supply and distributing losses on account of faulty transportation. The association is seeking to open up a new market in Denmark and a recent consignment of 164 barrels of No. 1 Baldwins brought satisfactory prices. The association's equipment is continually being increased and it is planned to construct several additional packing houses with railway sidings at favorable points.

#### ENGLAND BREAKS ALL RECORDS

London, December 27.—England approaches the close of 1912 in a mood of confidence and self gratulation. Trade has never been better in the memory of modern men. The wave of commercial prosperity now sweeping over the country and the phenomenal shipping figures pass all records; manufacturers of cotton, wollen and metal goods cannot meet the orders that pour in on them from everywhere; over a large part of the country overtime is the rule in the factory and workshop; tradesmen report a bumper Christmas trade; never before has there been such an orgy of

present-giving, and never before have gifts been so costly. In the world of affairs, too, English people hold up their heads. England feels, to-day, that with the Dominions rallying to her support the fear of continental troubles recede into the far distance. European diplomacy has paid England the highest possible tribute in holding the peace and ambassadorial conferences in London. Men glow with something of the old national confidence and boastfulness which pervaded England in Palmerston's day and in the time of Victoria's first jubilee, yet impartial observers cannot fail to see even at this time shadows over the sun. Unemployment is still unsolved in London.

#### HAVE ALL DOUBTFUL SEEDS TESTED FOR VITALITY

Owing to the fact that climatic conditions have again been unfavorable, in certain districts, to the satisfactory maturing of seed grain, we wish to draw the attention of every farmer to the advisability of having his grain tested for germination.

Oats are particularly subject to injury by frost, and in certain stages of their growth are rendered worthless for seed purposes, even though they may look perfectly plump and sound outwardly. Others again, though undoubtedly frozen, are not seriously affected in vitality. As a germination test is the only sure indication of the condition of the seed in such cases, we would strongly advise having all doubtful oats tested.

Flax is also subject to injury by frost as well as moisture, and its vitality may be considerably lowered by these factors. Barley is affected likewise and often shows a low percentage of germination when cut after frost. Wheat, on the other hand, is much less liable to injury and will usually germinate readily, even when frozen quite severely. It may, however, be rendered unfit for seed by frost or through excessive moisture.

Timothy cut after frost should be tested, as it is often greatly reduced in vitality. We would suggest having these tested and other cereals or fodder seeds that may be suspected of not being up to the full standard of germination.

The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has established laboratories at Calgary and Ottawa, where seeds of all kinds are tested free of charge for vitality and purity.

In sending in samples to be tested the following points should be remembered:

1. All samples are tested free of charge.

2. Seed bags suitable for sending samples may be had on application to the Dominion Seed Branch at Regina, Calgary or Ottawa.

3. About half such a bag full (1,000 grains) is ample for a germination test.

4. If possible samples should be cleaned, as for seed, before sending.

5. Samples sent to the Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, will be carried free in the mails; on samples sent to Calgary postage should be prepaid at the rate of 2 cents for 4 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 4 ounces.

6. It is unnecessary to enclose stamps for reply.

7. The usual time necessary for a test is 10 days, but when a retest is made a longer period is required.

8. All samples should be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender, together with an identification designation when more than one is sent.

9. Samples should be sent to the Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa, or to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary.

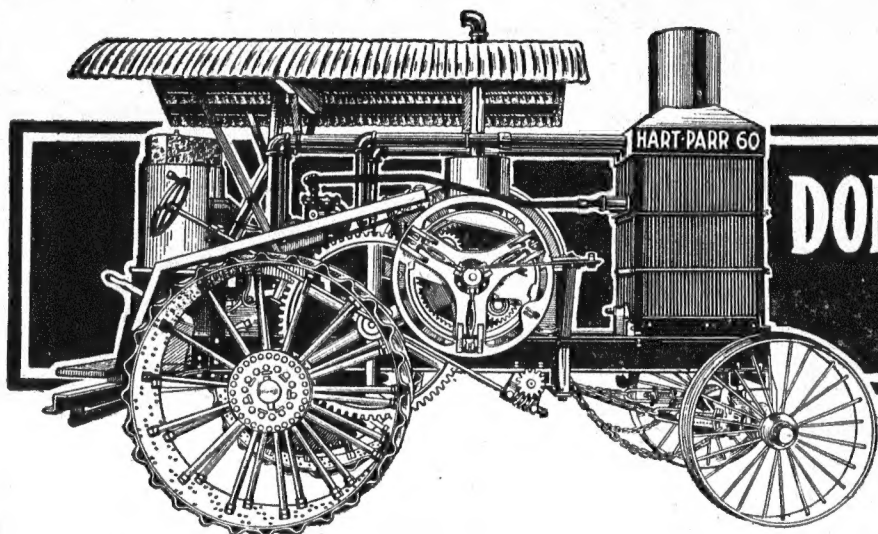
The sale of seeds in Canada is regulated by the Dominion Seed Control Act. This Act provides a standard for purity and vitality of all kinds of seeds and it is illegal to offer for sale seed which is below this standard. Persons wishing to secure copies of this Act should apply to the Dominion Seed Branch at Ottawa, Calgary or Regina.

#### NAMING THE BABY

"Hello, Bill!" called the neighbor to a young father. "Have you named the baby yet?"

"Well, almost," answered Bill. "The two grandmothers have agreed to arbitrate."



**TRACTOR TALKS No 1****DON'T JUDGE A TRACTOR BY ITS PAINT**

For even an inferior tractor, new from the factory, may look substantial in a coat of fresh glistening paint. In the hands of an expert it may even operate perfectly for a time, especially if working conditions are ideal. But fresh paint often hides a multitude of defects in design, construction and material. And it doesn't count for much when that tractor goes into hard, continuous field service.

Then it is that cheap, flimsy construction is bound to show up at every point.

So don't judge a tractor by its looks only. Go deeper than the painted surface. We invite you to look well into the design and construction of a

**HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR**

The tractor that not only looks good, but is built right from wheel base to cooler stack.

We want you to first examine and then compare every detail of its construction with that of any other tractor on the market. You will quickly understand why Hart-Parr tractors outsell all others. Why they make good in the hands of their owners. And, if you carefully investigate a Hart-Parr tractor, here's what you'll find:

Design—highly efficient, yet very simple, with fewest working parts to get out of order and give trouble.

Construction—that's a marvel of strength and durability. Strength built into every part, yet no excessive weight

at any point. We use steel, largely, and so avoid dead, useless weight.

Materials—of the best quality, selected for their fitness to withstand the strains and stresses of heavy traction and belt work.

Happy, Satisfied Owners—owners who find the Hart-Parr Oil Tractor a wise investment that pays for itself in a few seasons. Owners who find they can put a Hart-Parr Tractor against work so severe that it would soon send an inferior tractor to the scrap pile.

Judged on the basis of working economy, a Hart-Parr Tractor is a revelation. It does the work of 15 to 20 horses, operates on cheapest kerosene at all loads and requires but one man to operate and care for it.

Cheaply built tractors add daily to their cost because of heavy repairs and up-keep. These are items that a Hart-Parr Tractor holds down to the lowest notch. In 100 days of actual work, one farmer plowed 540 acres of sod, disced and seeded 800 acres, harvested 1440 acres, threshed 16,000 bushels of grain and hauled it to market. He did all this with a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and his total repair bill was only \$4.00. Hundreds of equally good records prove the superior reliability of Hart-Parr Oil Tractors.

**Hart-Parr Service Really Serves**

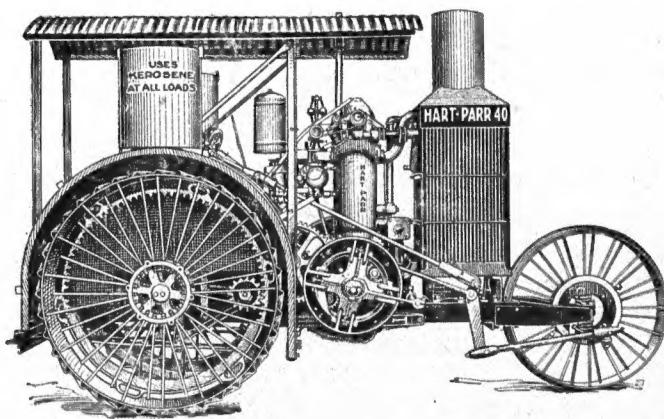
Hart-Parr Service is just as reliable and efficient as Hart-Parr Tractors. We have experts stationed at convenient points to give you prompt aid should you need it.

Its comforting, also, to know that you can get repairs in double quick time. We carry a complete stock of repairs at all our Branches and can get them to you in the shortest time. This means a lot to you when you are busy and must make every minute count.

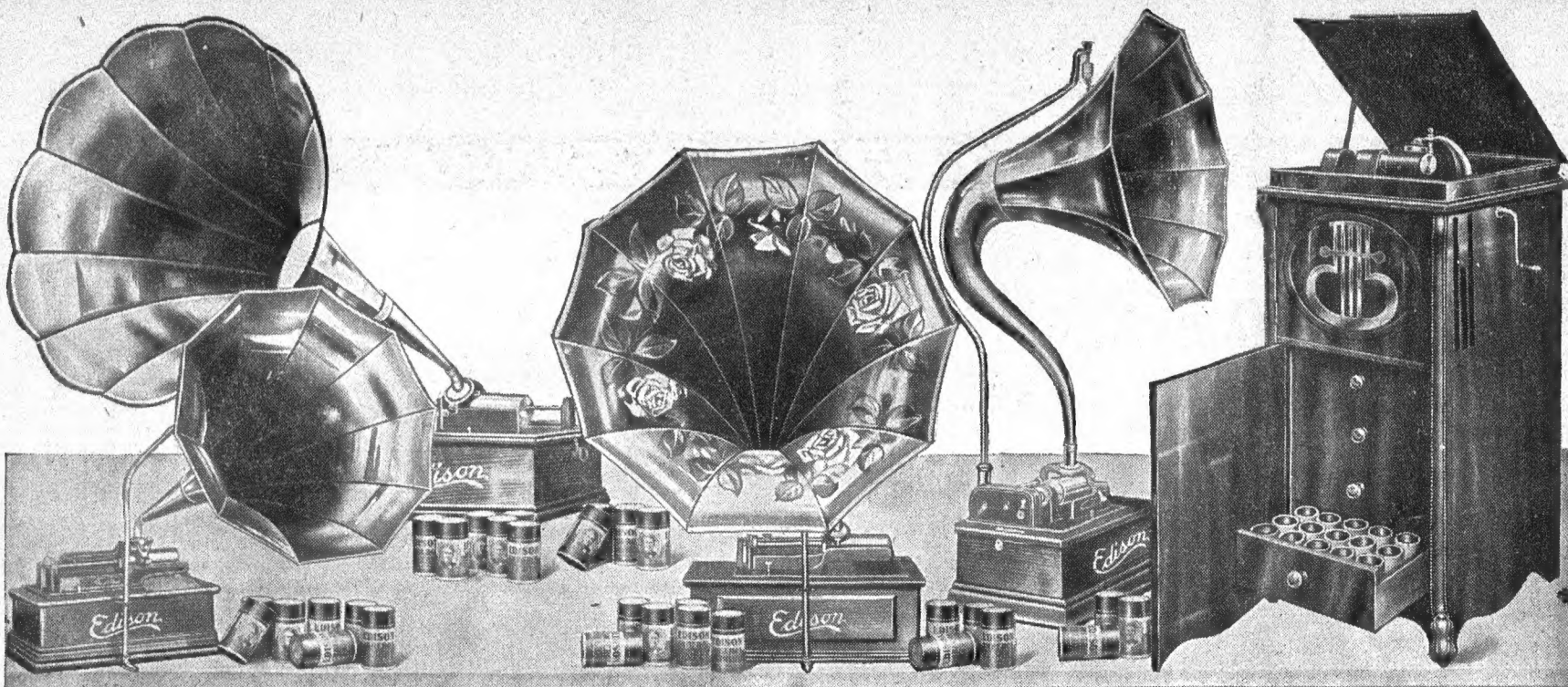
If you are now in the market for a tractor, or if you expect to buy one at some future time, get our catalog and literature on power farming costs

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